



**Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann**  
Tipperary County Council

13th October 2023

A Chara, Iarthar ort bheith i láthair ag Cruinniú Míosúil de Buirge Chluain Meala Dúiche, a bheidh ar siúl i Seomra na Comhairle, Oifigí Cathartha, Sráid Emmet, Cluain Meala, ag 11.00 am ar an dé Céadaoin 18 Deireadh Fómhair, 2023.

You are hereby requested to attend the Monthly Meeting of Clonmel Borough District to be held in the Council Chamber, Civic Offices, Emmet Street, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary on Wednesday 18th October, 2023, at 11.00 a.m.

Mise le meas,

*Carol Creighton*

**Meetings Administrator**

# Agenda

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## *Welcome and introduction.*

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- 1.1 Zoom Protocol** **11:00**  
 *Clonmel Borough District Protocol for Zoom Meeting.pdf* **Page 1**

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## *Disclosures/Conflicts of Interest*

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- 2.1 Disclosures or Conflicts of Interest** **11:00**

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## *Consideration of Minutes*

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- 3.1 Minutes of Meeting held on 20th September 2023** **11:00**  
 *20th September, 2023 CBD Meeting.pdf* **Page 2**

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## *Business prescribed by Statute, Standing Orders or Resolution of the Council*

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- 4.1 Clonmel Borough District - Draft Budgetary Plan 2024** **11:00**  
 *Clonmel BD Draft Budgetary Plan for 2024.pdf* **Page 13**

- 4.2 Chief Executives Report Part 8 Improved Cycle Lanes, Cashel Road, Clonmel** **11:00**  
 *Part 8 Cycle Lanes on the Cashel Road Preliminary Design.pdf* **Page 15**

 *Final CE Report Part 8 Cycle Lanes on the Cashel Road 11.10.23.pdf* **Page 26**

- 4.3 Chief Executives Report Part 8 Gaelscoil Safe Routes to School** **11:00**  
 *Part 8 SRTS Gaelscoil Chief Executive's Report Final.pdf* **Page 55**

 *Part 8 SRTS Gaelscoil Map & Site Location.pdf* **Page 73**

 *Part 8 SRTS Gaelscoil Proposed Site Layout.pdf* **Page 74**

- 4.4 Tipperary LECP Framework** **11:00**  
 *905-Tipperary Framework LECP (MD Distribution).pdf* **Page 75**

 *Final DRCD LECP Report.pdf* **Page 141**

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## *Consideration of Reports and Recommendations*

- 5.1 Report of District Administrator** **11:00**  
📎 *Clonmel District Administrator's Report Oct 2023.pdf* **Page 209**
- 5.2 Report of District Engineer - Roads Programme** **11:00**  
📎 *DE Roads Report Oct 2023.pdf* **Page 211**  
  
📎 *DE Capital Report October 2023.pdf* **Page 214**
- 5.3 Report of District Engineer - Housing Voids Programme** **11:00**  
📎 *Housing Voids Report October 2023.pdf* **Page 215**

## *Chief Executive / Delegated Officers Orders*

- 6.1 Chief Executive/Delegated Officers Orders - Period up to 13th October, 2023** **11:00**  
📎 *Delegation Orders up 13th October 2023.pdf* **Page 216**

## *Notices of Motion*

- 7.1 Councillor Michael Murphy (Ref ID 2692)** **11:00**  
  
That the Council would install a waste collection bin at Clonmel Railway Station having regard to this being a litter blackspot whilst also a key strategic location.
- 7.2 Councillor Michael Murphy (Ref ID 2693)** **11:00**  
  
That the Council would close the pedestrian entrance between the Regional Sports Hub and the Cashel Court Housing Estate, this entrance being a source of escalating anti social behaviour.
- 7.3 Councillor Siobhán Ambrose (Ref ID 2699)** **11:00**  
  
Following a representation from Old St. Mary's Church (Parochial Church) can I ask that staff from the Planning Section of Tipperary County Council engage with representatives from Old St. Mary's Church regarding funding for the continued preservation of the historic old walls of Clonmel that surround this Church.
- 7.4 Councillor Siobhán Ambrose (Ref ID 2700)** **11:00**

That under the Council's 2024 Roads Programme that consideration is given for the re-surfacing of sections of Church Road in Kilsheelan from the railway crossing up to the crossroads at the Ormonde Stores.

**7.5 Councillor Siobhán Ambrose (Ref ID 2701) 11:00**

That under the Council's 2024 Roads Programme that consideration is given for the re-surfacing of sections of the Coleville Road which are a bad condition.

**7.6 Councillor Pat English (Ref ID 2702) 11:00**

That Clonmel Borough District provide a Speed Ramp outside No.57 Ard Na Greine in the interest of Public Safety.

**7.7 Councillor Pat English (Ref ID 2703) 11:00**

That Clonmel Borough District request an update from Chief Superintendent, Colm O' Sullivan on the reduction in Garda personnel in Clonmel Garda Station and clarification in relation to the number of Garda in the dedicated Drugs Unit in Clonmel and also request the reinstatement of Community Garda Unit in Clonmel Town.

**7.8 Councillor Pat English (Ref ID 2704) 11:00**

That Clonmel Borough District looks for an update on the Rail Service between Waterford and Limerick Junction from Iarnrod Eireann in relation to upgrading the service line and timetable.

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*Correspondence*

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**8.1 Correspondence 11:00**

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*Votes of Sympathy / Congratulations*

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**9.10 Votes of Sympathy/Congratulations 11:00**

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*AOB*

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**10.1 Any Other Business 11:00**

# Invitees

- Siobhan Ambrose
- Sinead Carr
- Ms Carol Creighton
- Niall Dennehy
- Pat English
- Cllr John FitzGerald
- Ms Mary Irwin
- Ms Nicola Keating
- Joe MacGrath
- Cllr Richie Molloy
- Michael Murphy
- Mr James Murray

## Clonmel Borough District Protocol for Zoom Meeting

The following rules will apply in relation to how the meeting will be run to ensure everyone can make a useful contribution:

1. The Mayor will at the outset, call a roll call of participating members and ensure that they can hear and see those in attendance;
2. Each Member participating will confirm that they can hear and see the proceedings and also ensure that there are no other persons present who are not entitled to be either hearing or seeing the proceedings and/or recording the proceedings;
3. All Members will mute their microphone until they are called on to speak by the Mayor;
4. Any Member that wishes to ask a question/query should click on the "Participant" tab at the bottom of their screen and then click on the "Raise Hand" tab which should appear to the right of the screen. This will allow the Mayor and host to see who wishes to speak;
5. The Mayor/Meetings Administrator will indicate which Members have raised their hand to speak;
6. The Mayor will call on those Members in sequential order to speak or raise a question/query on that particular agenda item;
7. The Mayor will then call on any Member attending at a meeting room in either of the Civic Offices by video link to raise any queries;
8. The relevant Staff Member will reply to the queries raised;
9. Each speaker should mute their microphone immediately after speaking;
10. If a Member loses connectivity or leaves the meeting, they should inform Georgina O'Loughlin by email to [georgina.oloughlin@tipperarycoco.ie](mailto:georgina.oloughlin@tipperarycoco.ie);
11. All members of the media will be required to turn off their video and mute their microphone throughout the full proceedings and must maintain silence and observe any direction given by the Chair or by the Meetings Administrator;

**MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLONMEL BOROUGH DISTRICT MONTHLY MEETING, HELD AT 11.00 a.m. IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC OFFICES, CLONMEL ON WEDNESDAY, 20<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2023**

**Present:** Councillor Richie Molloy, Mayor  
Councillor Siobhán Ambrose  
Councillor Pat English  
Councillor Michael Murphy  
Councillor John FitzGerald

**Apologies:** Councillor Niall P. Dennehy

**In Attendance:** Ms. Sinéad Carr, Director of Services  
Ms. Carol Creighton, District Administrator  
Ms. Nicola Keating, District Engineer  
Ms. Mary Irwin, A/Staff Officer

**Also in Attendance:** Ms. Róisín O’Grady, Heritage Officer  
Ms. Julia Walsh Drohan, Outreach Officer, Library/Cultural Services  
Mr. Kieran Ladden, Senior Executive Engineer  
Ms. Caroline Conway, Senior Executive Planner

The Mayor opened the Meeting by observing a minute silence in memory of the 4 victims of the recent road tragedy in Clonmel, Grace McSweeney, Nicole Murphy, Zoey Coffey, Luke McSweeney and also the 3 members of the Reilly Family, Tom and Bridget and their grandson Tom who died in a tragic road accident in Cashel.

**Item 1.1 Zoom Protocol**

The District Administrator confirmed that there was nobody joining the meeting by Zoom.

**Item 2.1 Disclosures and/or Conflicts of Interest**

Ms. Carol Creighton, District Administrator confirmed that there were no conflicts of interest disclosed.

**Item 3.1 Minutes of Meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2023.**

The minutes of the monthly meeting of Clonmel Borough District held on the 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2023, as presented, were proposed by Cllr. Siobhán Ambrose, seconded by Cllr. John Fitzgerald and agreed by all.

**Item 3.2 Minutes of Special Meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2023.**

The minutes of the special meeting of Clonmel Borough District held on the 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2023 by Zoom as presented, were proposed by Cllr. Pat English, seconded by Cllr. Richie Molloy and agreed by all

**Arising from Minutes**

Councillor Siobhán Ambrose asked that the minutes of the Special Meeting held on the 14<sup>th</sup> July by Zoom be amended to record her support of the Resolution as this had been omitted.

**Item 4.1 Attendance of Representative from Directorate Planning and Development**

Mr. Kieran Ladden referred to the district briefing note circulated to Members with the agenda detailing key issues in relation to the Planning Directorate.

**MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLONMEL BOROUGH DISTRICT MONTHLY MEETING,  
HELD AT 11.00 a.m. IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC OFFICES, CLONMEL ON WEDNESDAY,  
20<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2023**

**Queries raised by the Members were as follows:**

- Councillor English requested an update in relation to the timeframe for the adoption of the Local Area Plan
- Councillor English asked for an update regarding the taking in charge of Crann Ard and Westgate Court Housing Estates.
- Members requested an update on the cluster housing scheme in Kilsheelan.
- Members requested an update on the €5m URDF funding allocated to Tipperary County Council asking how much of this fund has been allocated to Clonmel and the number of properties identified for refurbishment under this Scheme. Members asked if a workshop will be held with the Councillors regarding same.
- In relation to the Draft Local Area Plan, Councillor Ambrose queried the format for viewing submissions online.
- In relation to the Residential Zoned Land Tax, Councillor Siobhán Ambrose noted that the final map is to be published by the local authority on the 1<sup>st</sup> December and queried the procedure if adjustments need to be made after this date.
- In relation to the taking in charge status of the 20 Housing Estates which are unable to progress due to developer provided infrastructure (DPI), Councillor Ambrose asked if any of these estates are in the Clonmel Borough District Area.
- Councillor Murphy raised the issue regarding the lack of progress with the Market Place Site and asked for an update on the extent of engagement with the owners and planning section. He stated that this level of dereliction in the Town Centre is not acceptable and suggested that the Council purchase the site through CPO.
- Councillor Fitzgerald supported Councillor Murphy highlighting the gravity of the situation. He also stated that significant progress has been made with the Clonmel Arms Site indicating that it is on track for the purchase to proceed.
- Councillor English also agreed with Councillor Murphy and highlighted the vacant Dunnes Stores and Heaton's Sites in O'Connell Street stating that the owners of these stores should be contacted.
- Councillor Ambrose stated that she visited the Market Place Site with the Minister for Housing and Local Government, Darragh O'Brien the previous week and felt that there would be engagement regarding Market Place after this visit. Councillor Ambrose agreed that while the dereliction needs to be addressed that she would not agree with proceeding with CPO of the site stating that there is potential for an element of commercial and residential development for the site.
- Councillor Molloy stated that the area is dragging down the Town Centre and requested that in the short-term a local art group be asked to paint the hoarding as a temporary measure to prevent the graffiti.

**Queries raised by the Members were responded to as follows:**

- In relation to the Local Area Plan, Ms. Conway stated that 120 submissions had been received and a Chief Executives Report is currently being prepared on these submissions. This report should be completed by early October and will be presented to the elected members with workshops planned to run concurrently with this.

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- In relation to the format for viewing submissions received, Ms. Conway stated that she will follow up to see if the submissions can only be viewed during the public consultation period stating that she will contact Cllr. Ambrose with a reply.
- Ms. Conway informed the Members that the Local Authority has submitted the tender to the Department in relation to the Kilsheelan Houses and it is currently with the Minister's Advisor for consideration and a reply is still awaited.
- In relation to the Residential Zoned Land Tax, Ms. Conway stated that the role of the Planning Section and the Local Authority is to publish the Maps with the final maps being published on 1/12/23. This Residential Zoned Land Tax will be operable from 1/2/2024 under the responsibility of the Revenue Commissioners who will administer same. After this date, Ms. Conway stated that the Map for 2025 will be prepared with the same processes in place.
- Ms. Conway informed the Meeting that Clonmel, Nenagh and Thurles have been identified as the Towns for the €5m URDF Funding to be allocated. She stated that proposals are currently being worked on and the members will be updated in due course.
- In relation to Market Place, Ms. Conway stated that the Planning Section last had contact with the owners prior to the Summer. Ms. Conway stated that she will notify the Senior Planner and Director of the Members concerns and raise the issue of CPO to see how the site can be progressed. She will also raise the suggestion regarding the engagement of local artists to paint the hoarding.
- In relation to the 20 DPI's (Developer Provided Infrastructure), Mr. Ladden stated that none of these estates relate to Clonmel Borough District.
- In relation to the query regarding the taking in charge of Crann Ard, Westgate and Churchview Estates, Mr. Ladden stated that the Developers are being engaged with to progress these Estates.
- Sinéad Carr stated that she shared the members concerns regarding Market Place stating that it is a poor reflection on the Town. She stated that a lot of background work has been taking place regarding vacancy and dereliction and that there will be significant activity over the next 18 months to tackle this issue with active progress reports. She stated that she has no issue with progressing with CPO's adding that any building that is CPO'd must have an end use and value to the Town. Ms. Carr welcomed the reinvigoration of the Town Centre Forum Group and acknowledged the work of the District Administrator in getting this group re-established.

**Item 4.2 Attendance of Representatives from Library/Cultural Services/Biodiversity Directorate**

Ms. Róisín O'Grady referred to the district briefing note circulated to Members with the agenda detailing key issues relating to the Library/Cultural Services/Biodiversity Directorate and highlighted the following additional items which had not circulated with the report:-

- Funding received to carry out a conservation assessment at St. Sennan's Church ruins in Kilsheelan Graveyard
- 2 Films on Charles Bianconi almost completed
- Digital storyboard almost complete.

Julia Walsh highlighted the following events which had taken place which were funded nationally and locally through the heritage office including:-

- Heritage week events.
- Cruinniu na Nog
- Age Friendly Exbo in Tus

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Members complimented the staff of both the Library and Museum for all the work that they carry out. The Mayor thanked Róisín and Julia for their attendance at the Meeting.

Before the District Administrators Report, The Mayor thanked the Manager and the District Administrator for the huge amount of work that was carried out at short notice in organising the Vigil to support the families and remember the victims of the recent road tragedy in Clonmel. Members also acknowledged and complimented the Mayor on his role in response to the tragic events. Members concurred with Councillor Molloy in expressing their thanks to the Manager, District Administrator, Council Staff, Frontline Workers, Clergy and the Staff of the Schools stating that the vigil highlighted the community spirit which was so evident in response to an unthinkable tragedy.

**Item 5.1 Report of District Administrator**

The District Administrator's Report was circulated to Members with the agenda.

**Questions raised by the Members were as follows:**

- Councillor Murphy asked for a report on the Roundabout Sponsorship Scheme for the next meeting.
- Councillor English asked for an update regarding the timeframe for the completion of the repairs at the Town Hall.
- Councillor English voiced his disappointment at the reply received from Minister Mary Butler in relation to the acute inpatient beds at St. Michael's Hospital.
- Councillor English asked for a timeframe regarding the commencement of the town bus service.
- Councillor English asked if a reply had been received from Irish Rail in relation to the upgrading of the Limerick to Waterford Railway Line.
- Councillor English asked if a reply had been received from the Environment Section regarding the dog pound.
- In relation to CCTV, Members expressed their disappointment that there has been no reply received from the Garda Commissioner and asked that a letter be sent requesting an update.
- Councillor Ambrose welcomed the additional funding that had been allocated to the Burial Ground Committees and acknowledged the work carried out by the District Administrator in achieving this.
- Councillor Ambrose asked if there was an update on the erection of signage at the Sports Hub.
- Councillor Ambrose asked for an update regarding the provision of bins and a mobile toilet similar to the one in Mulcahy Park at the Sports Hub.
- Councillor Ambrose asked for a completion date for the repair works at the Town Hall enquiring when the Motor Tax Office will be moving down and the Housing Section moving to the Motor Tax Offices.
- Councillor Ambrose acknowledged the rollout of the bus service.
- In relation to the telephone kiosks, Councillor Ambrose enquired when the old ones will be removed.
- Councillor Ambrose asked if funding was available to progress the Abbey Street Performance Space once the Tenders are received.



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- Councillor Ambrose asked for an update on the installation of the playground equipment at Mulcahy Park.
- Members complimented the District Administrator and Staff in relation to the success of the camper van site at Suir Island stating that it is a big asset to the town.
- Councillor Fitzgerald raised the issue of anti-social behaviour at Cahills Lane stating that the business owner had expressed his concerns regarding same. He asked if the lane could be locked between the hours of 7.00 p.m and 7.00 a.m. with the business owner managing same.
- Councillor Molloy complimented Councillor Pat English and the organisers of the recent Busking Festival on a very successful event and asked that a letter be sent to the Committee congratulating them.

**Queries raised by the members were responded to as follows:**

- In relation to the Roundabout Sponsorship Scheme, the District Administrator stated that she will provide a report on same at the next Meeting.
- The District Administrator stated that the Town Hall Repairs are scheduled for completion in October and informed the members that she will confirm same with the Contractor and revert back.
- In relation to CCTV, the District Administrator stated that she will write to the Commissioner for an update.
- In relation to the reply received from Minister Mary Butler's Office, the District Administrator stated that the District Office had done as much as it can in relation to the Local Hospital Acute Bed situation.
- The District Administrator informed the meeting that she had spoken to John Knott in relation to the Bus Service and he confirmed that the tender document has been completed in relation to appointing an operator for the Service. The District Administrator stated that he is willing to come to the next Meeting to provide an update.
- The District Administrator informed the Meeting that she will follow up with Irish Rail in relation to the upgrading of the line and will arrange an independent meeting with the members and a representative from Irish Rail.
- In relation to the bins at the Sports Hub, the District Administrator stated that she will raise this at the next Sports Hub Committee Meeting and revert back.
- In relation to the installation of a public toilet at the Sports Hub, the District Administrator informed the meeting that this was not feasible due to the cost of purchase and maintenance of same. However, she stated that she will investigate the feasibility of a coin operated system on 2 of the existing toilets at the Sports Hub building.
- The District Administrator informed the meeting that she will contact Eir again in relation to the removal of the telephone kiosks.
- In relation to Cahill's Lane, the District Administrator stated that she will follow up with the Roads Section.
- The District Administrator confirmed that funding will remain in place until the development at Abbey Street is complete.
- In relation to the Dog Pound, the District Administrator stated that she will follow up on the query with the Environment Section.

**Item 5.2 Report of District Engineer – Roads Programme**

The District Engineer's report was circulated to Members with the agenda. The Mayor welcomed Nicola Keating to the Borough District and wished her every success in her new

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role. The Members joined with the Mayor in welcoming Nicola and wishing her well in her role.

**Queries raised by the Members were as follows:**

- Councillor Murphy requested an update on the location of the speed limit sign on the Carrick to Clonmel Road near Redmonstown Junction. The members supported Councillor Murphy on this.
- Councillor Murphy asked the District Engineer if she would contact the responsible persons in Waterford County Council regarding the temporary reinstatement of the road along the Mountain Road up to the Ragwell Area which is within the environs of Waterford County Council stating that the quality of the reinstatement is very poor. The members supported Councillor Murphy on this.
- Councillor Ambrose requested an update on the rollout of the speed limit survey.
- Councillor Ambrose requested an update on the safety works being undertaken at the Loretto and Gaelscoil Schools.
- Councillor Ambrose welcomed the works being undertaken on the commencement of the extension of St. Patrick's Cemetery and on the new entrance.
- Councillor Ambrose welcomed the skid resistant resurfacing works which are scheduled for Ballybeg and also requested an update on the work at Ballybeg Junction and Rathronan Bend.
- Councillor Ambrose asked that the installation of a filter light in relation to the right hand turn at the Crescent/Kitty O'Keeffe's Junction be revisited as there is a large volume of traffic using this junction.
- Councillor English requested an update in relation to the flood alleviation works at Marlfield.
- Councillor English asked that additional speed ramps be installed in the Mountain Road/Old Bridge Area.
- Councillor English asked for an update on the footpath programme.
- Councillor English requested an update on the works at Ballybeg highlighting that it is an accident risk particularly after heavy rainfall.
- Members asked for an update on the reopening of the laneway at O'Neill Street and Sheehy Terrace.
- Councillor English requested an update on the Traffic Lights at Cashel Road.
- Councillor Molloy asked if it were possible to erect a sign indicating that it is necessary to drive up to the white line at the Traffic Lights for them to activate to green.

**Queries raised by the Members which Ms. Nicola Keating, District Engineer responded to were as follows:**

- In relation to the speed limit signs at Redmonstown, the District Engineer stated that this can't be changed until the review of the speed limit signs is being undertaken.
- The District Engineer stated that she will follow up with Waterford County Council regarding the road reinstatement at Mountain Road.
- In relation to the safety updates at the Loretto and Gaelscoil Schools, the District Engineer stated that these works are being undertaken as part of the works under the Active Travel Scheme and submissions are due this week under Part 8.
- The District Engineer stated that she will visit the site at Ballybeg and inspect the road.
- In relation to traffic calming measures at the Old Bridge, the District Engineer stated that she will visit the site and assess the volume of traffic using the route.

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- In relation to the footpath programme, the District Engineer stated that she will follow up on same and report back to the members.
- The District Engineer stated that she will follow up on the gates at the laneways at O'Neill St and Sheehy Terrace and report back to the members.
- In relation to the traffic lights at the Crescent, the District Engineer will inspect same to see if the junction can be improved with filter lights.
- In relation to Marlfield Lake, the District Administrator informed the meeting that the design option report has been submitted and is being reviewed with the preferred recommendation to be decided before the end of October. There will be further consultation before the end of the year. The District Administrator also stated that the simulation exercise flood management plan took place on 19<sup>th</sup> September with the primary response agencies and that measures have been put in place to mitigate flooding for the winter period.

**Item 5.3 Report of District Engineer – Housing Voids Programme**

The Report was noted by the Members.

**Item 6.1 Chief Executive/Delegation Officers Orders – Period up to 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2023**

These were noted by the Members.

**Items 7.1 to 7.13 – Notice of Motion**

**Motion 2655 was proposed by Cllr. Michael Murphy**

Calling on the Clonmel Borough District to agree to a request by Rosegreen Tidy Towns to reinstate a weekly waste bin collection service in Rosegreen village, such a service was previously provided by both the Carrick on Suir and Cashel- Tipperary Districts.

**Reply:** The District does not have the resources to provide a waste bin collection to Rosegreen however, I will look at what alternatives are possible.

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. Siobhán Ambrose**

**The reply to the motion was noted. However, the members requested that this decision be reconsidered and asked that the District Engineer engage directly with the Chairperson of the Tidy Towns Group. The District Engineer stated that she will explore what alternatives are possible.**

**Motion 2664 was proposed by Cllr. Richie Molloy**

That Clonmel Borough District insert a Loading Bay in Abbey Street/ Friary Car Park to allow deliveries to local businesses in the area.

**Reply:**

The road width in this location is not adequate for a loading bay. .

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. Pat English**

**The reply to the motion was noted.**

**Motion 2665 was proposed by Cllr. Niall P. Dennehy**

That Clonmel Borough District initiate a process of Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) to repatriate/repossess all Irish Water/Uisce Éireann infrastructural Assets within this District back to the Local Authority, and reinstate the status quo that prevailed prior to the creation of the now acknowledged failure that is Irish Water/Uisce Éireann. The consideration/price not to exceed what the Local Authority received at the time of the annexation, presumably nothing.

**Reply:**

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The Water Services (No. 2) Act 2013 provided for the transfer of the functions of water services authorities, in respect of public drinking water and wastewater services, to Irish Water. This transfer took effect upon the establishment of Irish Water as the national water authority on 01 January 2014. This transfer of responsibilities from local authorities as water services authorities to Irish Water has incorporated the transfer of property, including the infrastructural assets referred to in the Notice of Motion. The Water Services (No. 2) Act 2013 outlines the procedure for such transfer of property.

As Tipperary County Council is no longer the water services authority the ownership of the relevant water services infrastructural assets has transferred to Irish Water/Uisce Éireann. Consequently, Tipperary County Council does not have the authority to initiate a process of compulsory purchase, as referred to in the Notice of Motion, to "repatriate/repossess" these assets and to do so would be ultra vires.

**The Motion was taken as read and was not proposed or seconded in Councillor Dennehy's absence and agreed to leave in his absence.**

**Motion 2666 was proposed by Cllr. Richie Molloy**

That Clonmel Borough District would look at railings outside the Gael Scoil in Irishtown as they are making it difficult for Clonmel Rowing Club to get their boat trailers on to Irishtown.

**Reply:**

The proposed Safe Routes to School works to be completed by Active Travel, subject to Part 8 approval which currently out for consultation, will address the issues of turning for the rowing club.

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. Pat English**

**The reply to the motion was noted.**

**Motion 2667 was proposed by Cllr. Richie Molloy**

That Clonmel Borough District issue Mayoral Pins to previous Mayor's of the District when District comprised of Cahir area.

**Reply:**

With members agreement, the issuing of Mayoral pins to previous Mayor's of the District since 2014 will require approval at Standing Orders committee. As this can be seen as a tradition similar to the robes etc, it will need to be formally signed off at Standing Order committee level.

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. Michael Murphy**

**The reply to the motion was noted.**

**Motion 2670 was proposed by Cllr. Michael Murphy**

That the Clonmel BD would urgently engage with TII regarding the very dangerous state of the N24 between Derrygrath and the entrance to the Apple Farm between Clonmel and Cahir. This stretch of road is in need of urgent repair so as to prevent a serious accident at this location.

**Reply:**

This location has been reviewed with TII in terms condition of the surface and the District is assessing the works required and will then seek approval for funding from TII

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. John Fitzgerald**

**The reply to the motion was noted.**

**Motion 2678 was proposed by Cllr. Michael Murphy**

As part of any "Speed Limit Review," that the Clonmel Borough District Engineer would apply

**MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLONMEL BOROUGH DISTRICT MONTHLY MEETING,  
HELD AT 11.00 a.m. IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC OFFICES, CLONMEL ON WEDNESDAY,  
20<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2023**

a 50km speed limit in the vicinity of Powerstown NS & Church in order to significantly improve pedestrian safety.

**Reply:**

This request has been forwarded to Roads for consideration under the next speed limit review. Please note that the next review may not commence for some time unless there is a change to the Speed Limit Guidance Document. The speed limits in Tipperary are currently in compliance with the current Guidance Document - The Guidelines for Setting and Managing Speed Limits in Ireland.

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. Siobhán Ambrose**

**The reply to the motion was noted.**

**Motion 2679 was proposed by Cllr. Siobhán Ambrose**

What is the latest update and timeframe regarding my previous notice of motion (motion number 2489) calling for the insertion of both toilet facilities and drinking water re-fill stations along the Blueway?

**Reply:**

The installation of toilets along the blueway would not be feasible due to the economic costs in their installation and future management. I propose to arrange for signage to be provided indicating where the nearest toilets are located currently on 2 locations of the Blueway (Quay Car Park & Mulcahy Park) . In relation to the drinking fountains, the District are investigating this matter further in relation to feasibility.

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. Pat English**

**The reply to the motion was noted.**

**Motion 2680 was proposed by Cllr. Siobhán Ambrose**

Following a recent onsite meeting between myself and representatives of the Kilsheelan/Kilcash Parish Council in Kilsheelan Graveyard can I ask that Tipperary County Council's Environmental Section begins engaging with the Kilsheelan/Kilcash Community Council regarding their plans to extend the graveyard in Kilsheelan.

**Reply:**

The District has forwarded the request for assessment to the Environment section.

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. Michael Murphy**

**The reply to the motion was noted.**

**Motion 2681 was proposed by Cllr. Siobhán Ambrose**

I am asking that the Clonmel Borough District writes to Úisce Éireann asking them to fund an independent report on both the possible short and long term options to resolve the on-going water disruption issues in both Clonmel Town and also in Templetney (Clonmel Rural Supply Scheme) . These constant water outages are not only hugely disruptive and inconvenient for householders, businesses and those involved in the agricultural sector in these areas but they are also extremely costly and these costs cannot be sustained going forward.

**Reply:**

With the approval of members, the District Administrator will write to Uisce Eireann asking them to fund an independent report on long term and short term options to resolve the on-going water disruption issues on the Clonmel Town and Clonmel Rural Supply Scheme.

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. Pat English**

**All members spoke in support of the Motion.**

**MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLONMEL BOROUGH DISTRICT MONTHLY MEETING, HELD AT 11.00 a.m. IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC OFFICES, CLONMEL ON WEDNESDAY, 20<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2023**

**Motion 2682 was proposed by Cllr. Pat English**

That Clonmel Borough District provide a Rainbow Pedestrian Crossing on one of our Pedestrian Crossings in the centre of Clonmel to show our support to our LGTQ Community in Clonmel and surrounding areas.

**Reply:**

Rainbow Pedestrian Crossings are not appropriate for installation on the public road at either controlled or uncontrolled crossings as they are not provided for in Chapter 7 of the Traffic Signs Manual which refers to road markings. Clear & effective traffic signs are essential for the efficient operation of the road network, for the enforcement of traffic regulations and for road safety. The Traffic Signs Manual provides details of the traffic signs (including road markings) which may be used on roads in Ireland, including their layout and symbols, the circumstances in which each sign may be used and rules for positioning them. To be effective, traffic signs and road markings must be readily recognised. Traffic signs including road markings are divided into three broad types: Information, Regulatory, and Warning. Rainbow road markings do not fall into any of these categories. The use of rainbow road markings at a pedestrian crossing, for example, may affect the safety of that crossing.

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. Michael Murphy**

**Councillor English was not happy with the reply to the motion and requested the Engineer to look at it again in terms of other Local Authorities and how they were able to provide them. The Manager stated that she fully understood the Motion and that Tipperary County Council have been very supportive of the LGTQ Community. She will arrange for the letter received from the NCBI (National Council for the Blind) to be circulated.**

**Motion 2683 was proposed by Cllr. Pat English**

That Clonmel Borough District in conjunction with the National Roads Authority look at providing a safe Entrance / Exit from Rathkeevan Primary School onto the N24.

**Reply:**

This location has been referred to the TII Road Safety Inspector for consideration.

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. Siobhán Ambrose**

**The reply to the motion was noted.**

**Motion 2684 was proposed by Cllr. Pat English**

That Clonmel Borough District purchase land to take the sharp bends away at Ballybeg, Ballyclerihan in the interest of safety for road users given the large number of accidents occurring at this location.

**Reply:**

This matter needs to be investigated. There is an issue with the removal of bends on local or regional roads as this may exacerbate the problem on a bend rather than resolve it. The removal of bend can lead to the increase of the average speeds. There will be high friction surfacing installed within the next few weeks on the bend.

**The motion was seconded by Cllr. John Fitzgerald**

**The reply to the motion was noted.**

**Item 8.1 Correspondence**

The reply received from Minister for Health, Mary Butler was noted regarding the acute inpatient psychiatric beds in Tipperary University Hospital.

The reply received from Patrick O'Donovan, Minister of State at the Office of Public Works and Flood Relief was noted regarding the improvement of the directional signage to Kilcash Castle.



**MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLONMEL BOROUGH DISTRICT MONTHLY MEETING, HELD AT 11.00 a.m. IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC OFFICES, CLONMEL ON WEDNESDAY, 20<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2023**

**Item 9.1 Votes of Sympathy/Congratulations**

A vote of sympathy was extended by the Members to:-  
Councillor Niall Dennehy on the passing of his cousin, Paul Hurley  
The family of the late Councillor Damien O'Reilly  
The family of the late John Perry.

A vote of congratulations was extended by the Members to: -  
The Loretto School on the recent success of the students on reaching the finals of the Certified Irish Angus Beef Schools Competition

**Item 10.1 Any Other Business**

The Mayor spoke about the recent visit to Peoria in relation to the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Twinning with Peoria and acknowledged the importance of town twinning in relation to visitors to the town of Clonmel.

The District Administrator informed the meeting that new artwork was going up on the Kickham Barracks Wall.

The District Administrator informed the meeting that a new Town Team has been formed with representatives from 12 different groups on the committee including Traders, Tidy Towns, Disability Groups, Lions Club, Environment. Members suggested that the Mayor of the Day should sit on this Group.

Councillor Fitzgerald informed the Meeting that the Irish Shows was holding its National Conference in Clonmel on the 25<sup>th</sup> November which is the 1<sup>st</sup> time event held in the town and highlighted the importance of this event.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**Mayor of Clonmel Borough District**

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**District Administrator**

## Clonmel Borough District - Draft Budgetary Plan 2024

13

### Draft Budgetary Plan for Municipal Districts

- This sets out the General Municipal Allocation (GMA) to the Municipal Districts which only refers to the discretionary funding that is allocated to the Municipal district.
- The GMA does not replace the main, strategic, non-discretionary expenditure of the local authority, which forms part the main local authority budget preparation and the spending of which will be prioritised by the members as part of the development of a schedule of municipal district works after the 2024 budget has been adopted.
- Budget allocations for current year 2023 for works for which the Municipal District are primarily responsible such as Housing Maintenance etc, Roads Maintenance, Street Cleaning, Amenity Area Maintenance, Burial Ground Maintenance and Drainage are included for information purposes and indicative figures are included for 2024 which will be finalised as part of the schedule of municipal district works for 2024 and will be subject to grant allocations particularly in the roads area.

Section 102 (4A)(b) provides that “in determining the resources to be made available to the municipal district regard should be given to (i) the needs of, and the resources available or likely to be available to the local authority, and (ii) resource needs of each municipal district including, where appropriate the population of each municipal district.”

Section 102 (4A) (c) and (d) provide that it is a reserved function of the members of a municipal district to adopt the draft budgetary plan with or without amendment.

For 2024 the main, strategic, non-discretionary expenditure of Tipperary County Council will form part of the main local authority budget.

### Amount Available 2024 GMA & Basis of allocation:

The total provisional allocation for the General Municipal Allocation for 2024 is €953,680 comprising €603,680, (arising from the decision to increase the Local Property Tax at the September 2022 meeting) and €350,000 of an allocation similar to last year. This is allocated to the districts based on the population of the Municipal Districts at the time of the 2022 census.

The table below sets out the provisional allocation per district based on population

#### Tipperary County Council - General Municipal Allocations (GMA) 2024

Allocated based on 2022 Population

	Population based on 2022 Census	Allocation € GMA based on 2022 Population
Carrick-on-Suir Municipal District	20,191	114,689
Clonmel Borough District	25,003	142,023
Nenagh Municipal District	40,879	232,202
Thurles Municipal District	37,290	211,815
Tipperary – Cahir - Cashel Municipal District	44,532	252,951
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,895</b>	<b>953,680</b>



The proposed allocation of the GMA for Clonmel Borough District is included in the draft budgetary plan for 2024 set out below.

<b>Clonmel Borough District - Draft Budgetary Plan 2024</b>		
<b>Tipperary County Council</b>	<b>€</b>	
<b>General Municipal Allocations (GMA) 2024</b>	<b>Borough District: Clonmel</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
General Municipal Allocation	142,023	145,306
Increase/decrease in other charges		
<b>Total GMA Income</b>	<b>142,023</b>	<b>145,306</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Gross Revenue Expenditure</b>		
GMA Allocation Proposed for 2024	142,023	145,306
<b>Total GMA Expenditure</b>	<b>142,023</b>	<b>145,306</b>
<b>Directorate Gross Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>Indicative Expenditure 2024</b>	<b>Current Year Information 2023</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b><i>Housing and Building</i></b>		
Housing Maintenance - including pre-letting repairs and voids.	1,278,433	1,278,433
<b><i>Road Transport &amp; Safety</i></b>		
Road Maintenance, repair and improvement	3,859,798	3,859,798
<b><i>Environmental services</i></b>		
Burial Grounds maintenance, Street Cleaning and Litter Initiatives	686,418	686,418
<b><i>Recreation and Amenity</i></b>		
Maintenance Amenity areas	730,515	730,515
<b>Relevant Directorate Expenditure</b>	<b>6,555,164</b>	<b>6,555,164</b>



## IMPROVEMENT WORKS TO THE R688 CLONMEL, Co. TIPPERARY



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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
A	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	GF	19.12.22
B	ISSUE FOR APPROVAL	GF	06.01.23
C	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	08.02.23

<b>PROJECT</b> IMPROVED CYCLE LANES ON THE CASHEL ROAD, CLONMEL		<b>CLIENT</b> 	
<b>SHEET</b> COVER SHEET		Date 26.08.22	Project number P22-054
		Drawn by YR	Scale (@ A1-) Scale N/A
		Checked by PW	Drawing Number P22-054-0102-0001
			Rev C

01ACADP2022/P22-054/P22-054-0102-0001

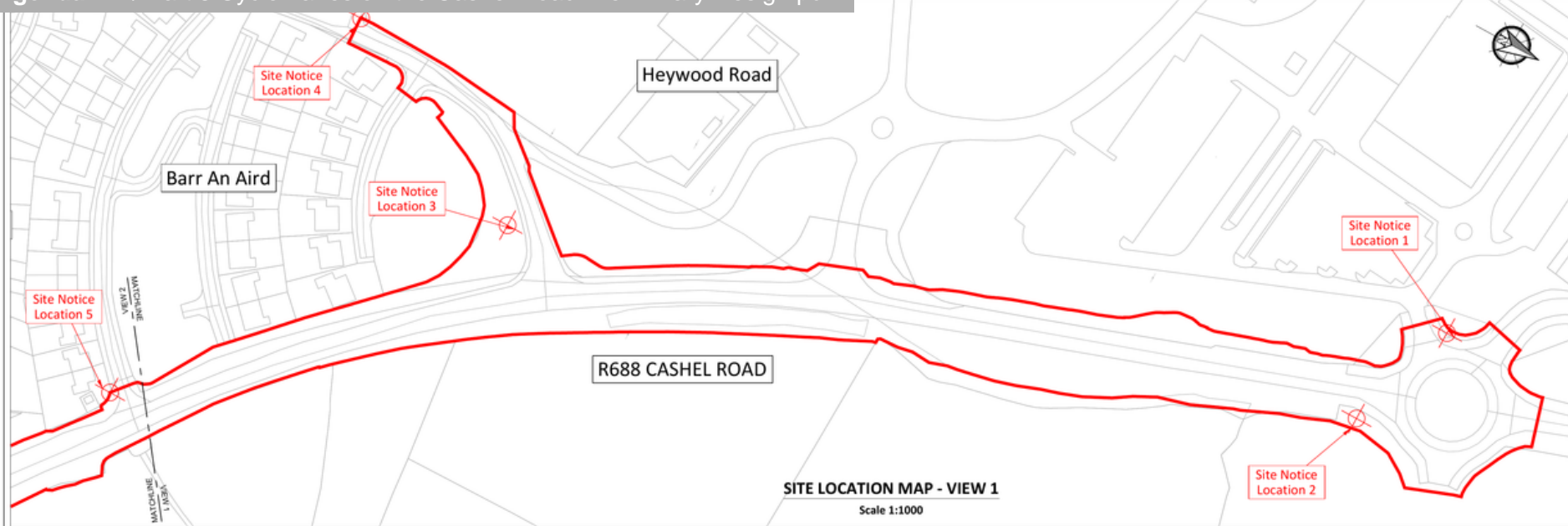
# IMPROVEMENT WORKS TO THE R688 CLONMEL, Co. TIPPERARY

## Drawing Index

<u>Drawing Name</u>	<u>Drawing Number</u>
COVER SHEET	P22-054-0102-0001
DRAWING INDEX	P22-054-0102-0002
SITE LOCATION PLAN	P22-054-0102-0003
TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS	P22-054-0102-0004
PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 1 OF 7	P22-054-0102-0005
PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 2 OF 7	P22-054-0102-0006
PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 3 OF 7	P22-054-0102-0007
PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 4 OF 7	P22-054-0102-0008
PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 5 OF 7	P22-054-0102-0009
PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 6 OF 7	P22-054-0102-0010
PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 7 OF 7	P22-054-0102-0011

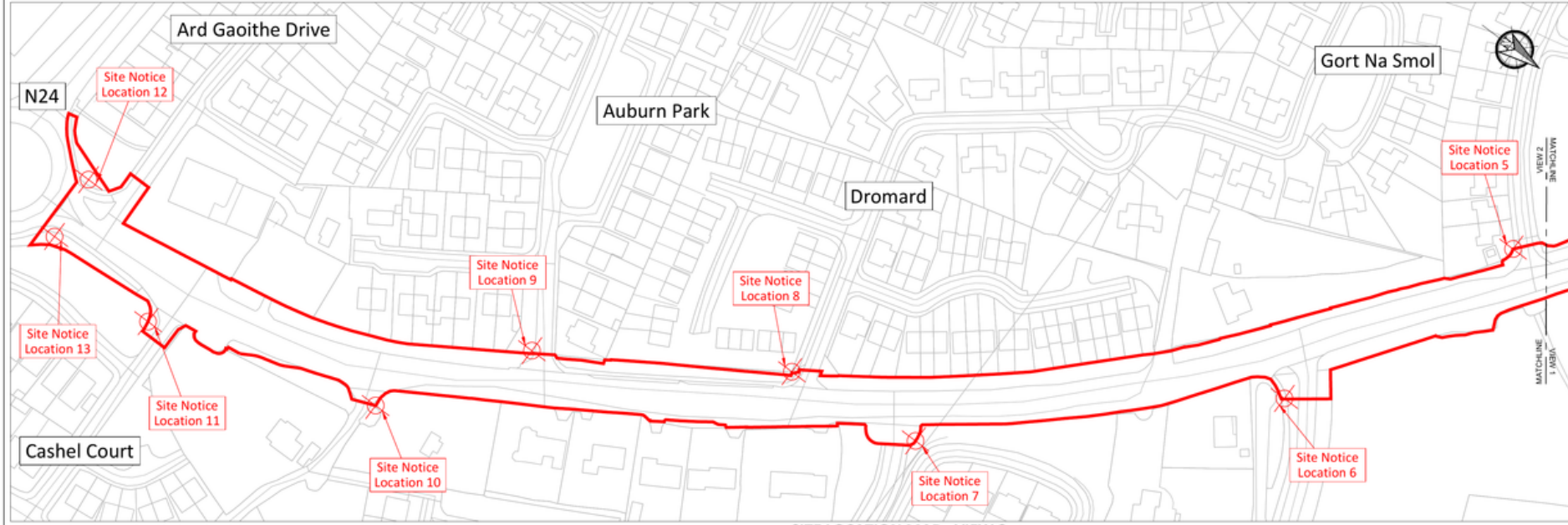
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A	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	GF	19.12.22
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C	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	08.02.23

PROJECT		CLIENT					
IMPROVED CYCLE LANES ON THE CASHEL ROAD, CLONMEL		 Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann Tipperary County Council					
				Date	26.08.22	Project number	P22-054
SHEET		Drawn by	YR	Drawing Number	P22-054-0102-0002	Rev	C
DRAWING INDEX		Checked by	PW				



**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Site Notice Location



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D	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	01.03.23
E	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	06.04.23

**PROJECT**  
IMPROVED CYCLE LANES ON THE CASHEL ROAD, CLONMEL

**SHEET**  
SITE LOCATION PLAN

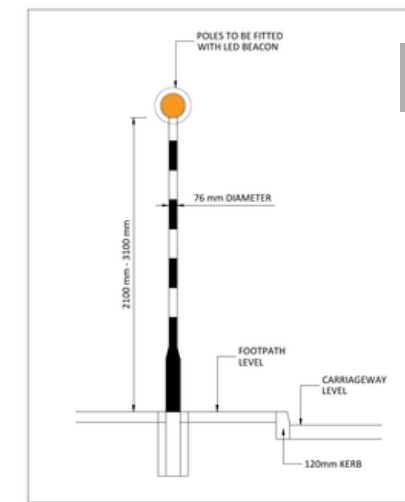
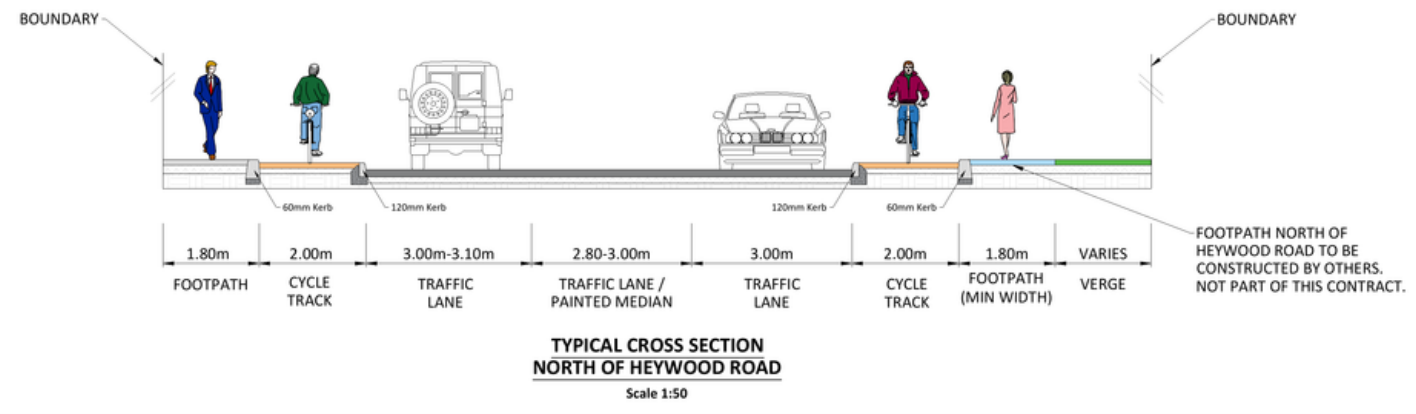
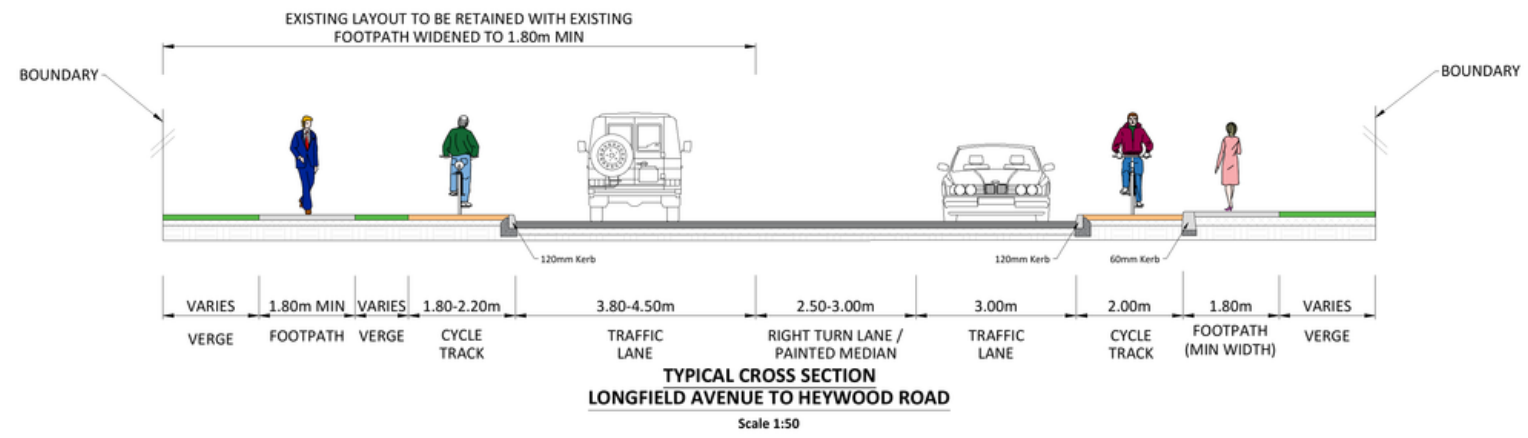
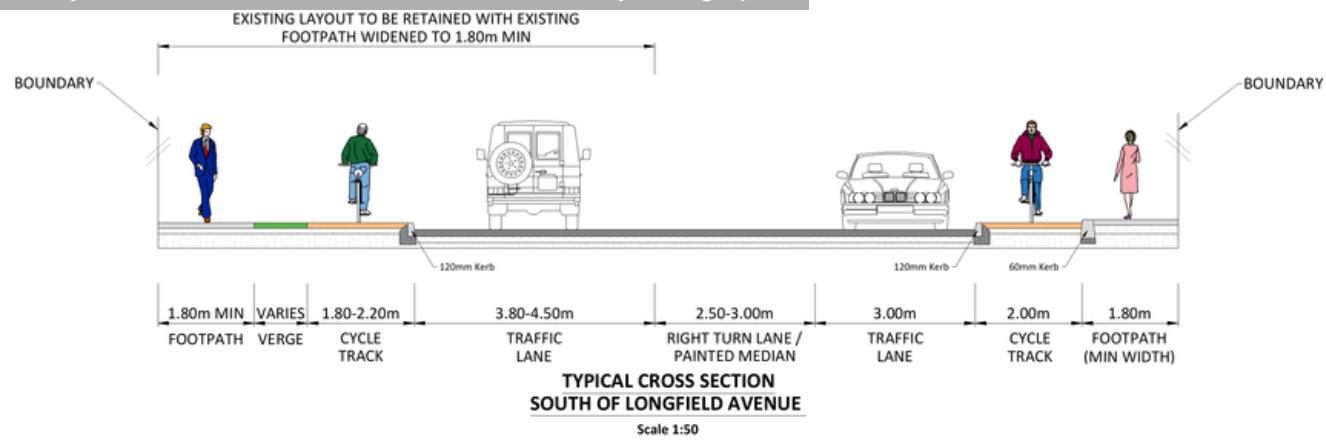
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Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann  
Tipperrary County Council

Date: 26.08.22  
Project number: P22-054  
Scale (@ A1-1): 1:1000

Drawn by: YR  
Checked by: PW

Drawing Number: P22-054-0102-0003  
Rev: E

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**BELISHA BEACON POLE DETAIL AT ZEBRA CROSSINGS**

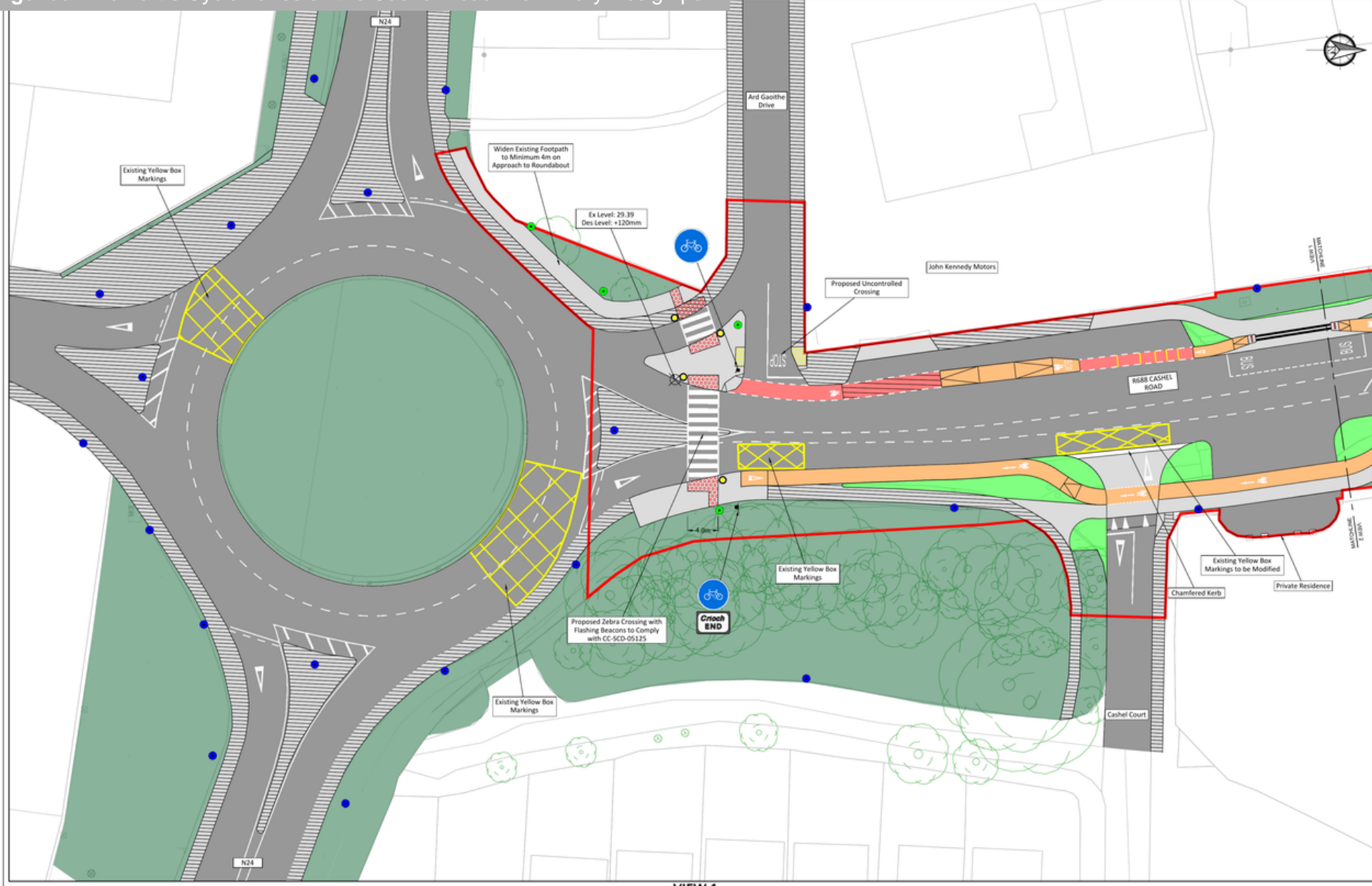
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C	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	08.02.23

PROJECT	<b>IMPROVED CYCLE LANES ON THE CASHEL ROAD, CLONMEL</b>		
SHEET	<b>TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS</b>		

CLIENT			
Date	26.08.22	Project number	P22-054
Scale (@ A1-)	1:25	Rev	C
Drawn by	YR	Drawing Number	P22-054-0102-0004
Checked by	PW		

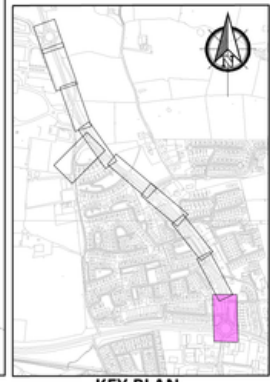




- Legend**
- Boundary of Works
  - Proposed Footpath
  - Existing Footpath To Be Retained
  - Proposed Footpath Not Part of Th
  - Asphalt Carriageway
  - Proposed Cycle Track / Lane
  - Proposed at grade Cycle Track / Lane
  - Existing Cycle Track / Lane
  - Existing Planting / Grass
  - Proposed Planting / Grass
  - Trees To Be Retained
  - Proposed Tactile Paving - Red
  - Proposed Tactile Paving - Buff
  - Road Markings
  - Proposed Pedestrian Crossing Beacon
  - Existing Fence to be Removed
  - Proposed Fence
  - Lighting Pole to be Retained
  - Existing Lighting Pole Relocated from Adjacent Position
  - Spot Level
  - LED Warning Studs

**Notes:**  
Existing Carriageway Levels to Remain Unchanged

**VIEW 1**  
Scale 1:250



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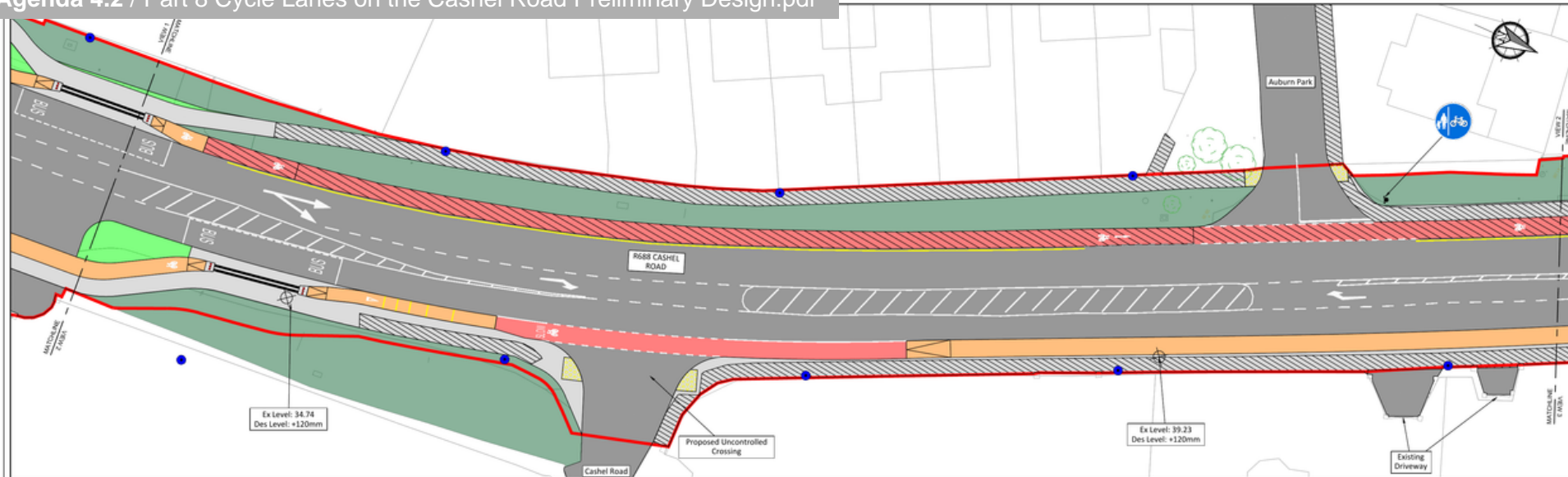
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D	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	06.04.23
E	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	05.05.23

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>IMPROVED CYCLE LANES ON THE CASHEL ROAD, CLONMEL</b>		
<b>SHEET</b>	<b>PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 1 OF 7</b>		

<b>CLIENT</b>			
Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann Tipperary County Council			
Date	26.08.22	Project number	P22-054
Scale (@ A1-1)	1:250		
Drawn by	YR	Drawing Number	P22-054-0102-0005
Checked by	PW	Rev	E

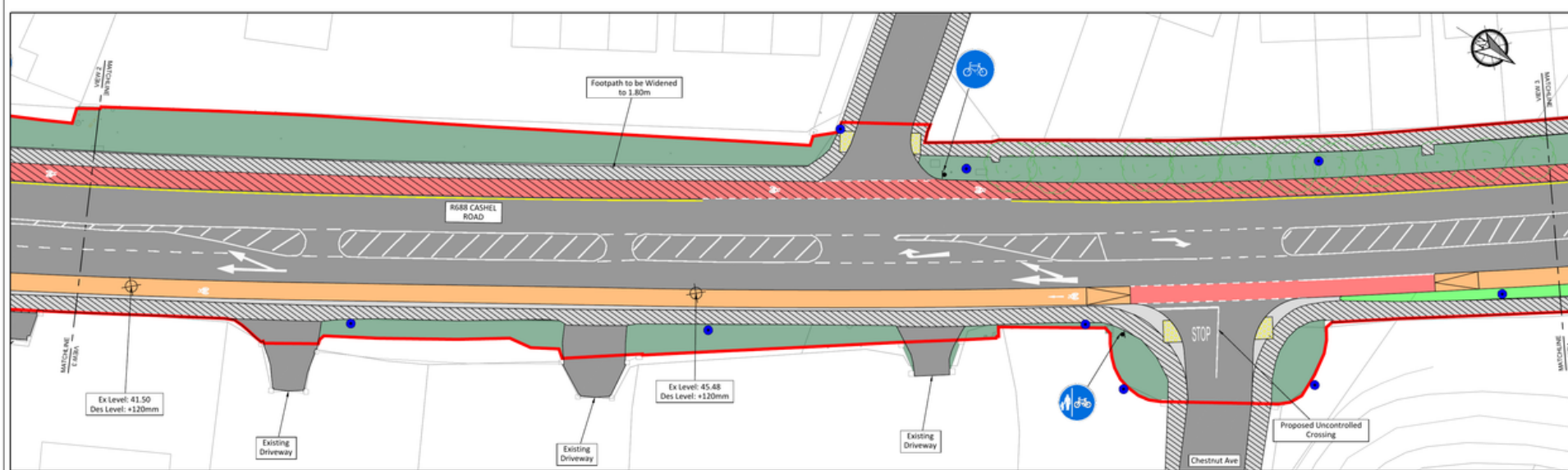
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Tuesday, May 16, 2023

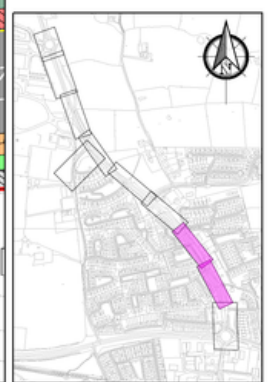


**VIEW 2**  
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  - Existing Lighting Pole Relocated from Adjacent Position
  - Spot Level
  - LED Warning Studs
- Notes:**  
Existing Carriageway Levels to Remain Unchanged



**VIEW 3**  
Scale 1:250



**KEY PLAN**  
Scale 1:10000



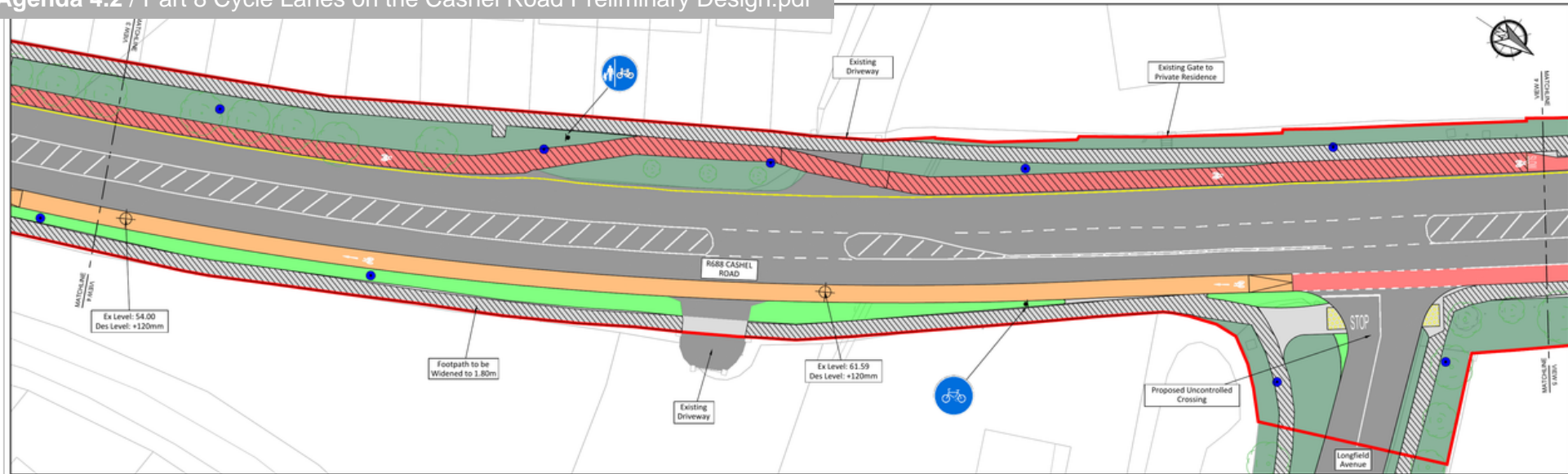
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D	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	06.04.23
E	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	05.05.23

PROJECT	<b>IMPROVED CYCLE LANES ON THE CASHEL ROAD, CLONMEL</b>		
SHEET	<b>PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 2 OF 7</b>		

CLIENT			
Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann Tipperary County Council			
Date	26.08.22	Project number	P22-054
Scale (@ A1-1)	1:250	Drawing Number	P22-054-0102-0006
Drawn by	YR	Checked by	PW
Rev	E		



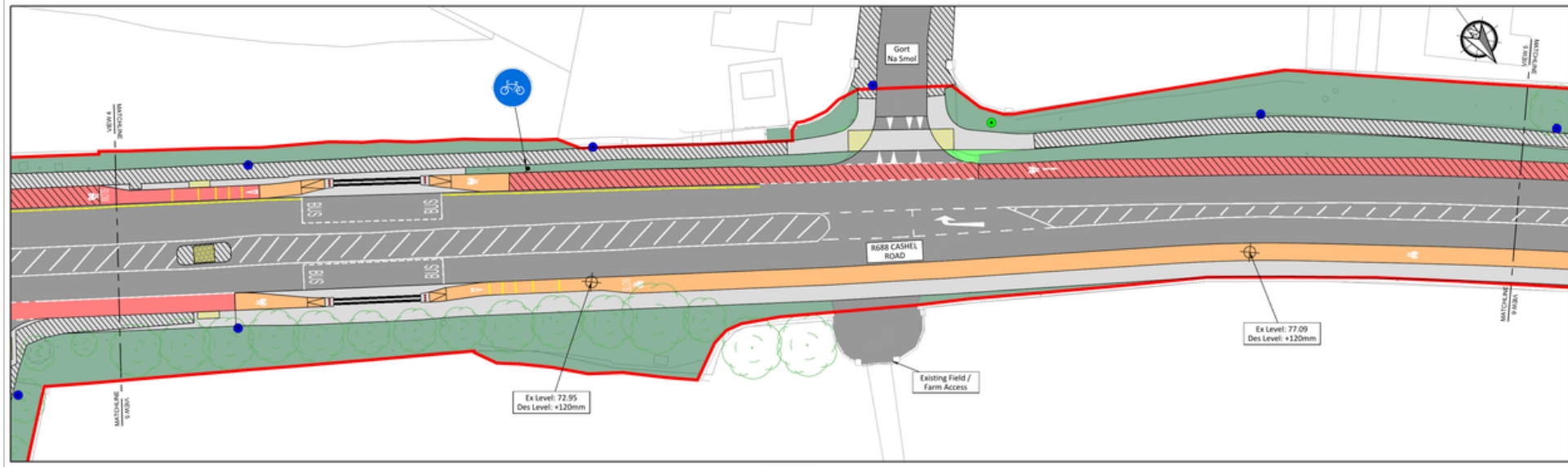


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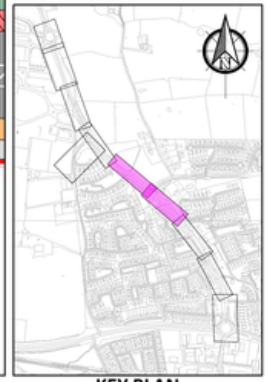
**Legend**

- Boundary of Works
- ▨ Proposed Footpath
- ▨ Existing Footpath To Be Retained
- ▨ Proposed Footpath Not Part of Th
- ▨ Asphalt Carriageway
- ▨ Proposed Cycle Track / Lane
- ▨ Proposed at grade Cycle Track / Lane
- ▨ Existing Cycle Track / Lane
- ▨ Existing Planting / Grass
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- Proposed Pedestrian Crossing Beacon
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- Lighting Pole to be Retained
- Existing Lighting Pole Relocated from Adjacent Position
- ⊗ Spot Level
- ⋮ LED Warning Studs

**Notes:**  
Existing Carriageway Levels to Remain Unchanged



**VIEW 5**  
Scale 1:250



**KEY PLAN**  
Scale 1:10000



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E	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	14.04.23
F	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	05.05.23

**PROJECT**  
IMPROVED CYCLE LANES ON THE CASHEL ROAD, CLONMEL

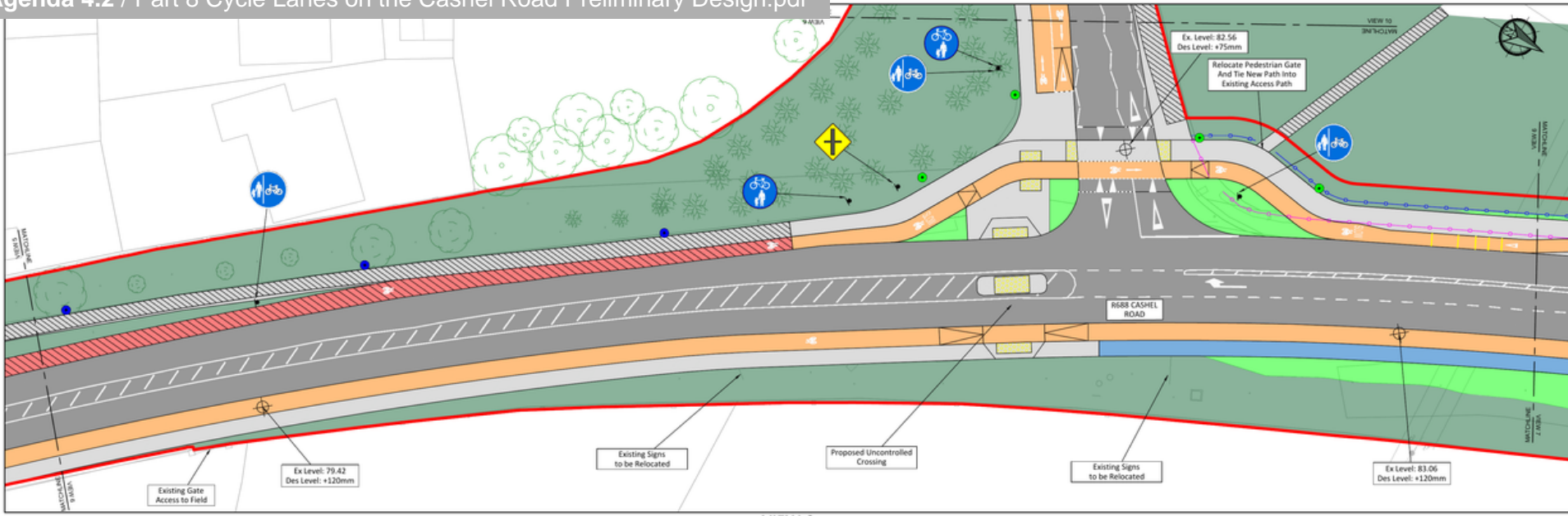
**SHEET**  
PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 3 OF 7

**CLIENT**  
Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann  
Tipperary County Council

Date	26.08.22	Project number	P22-054	Scale (@ A1-1)	1:250
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Checked by	PW				

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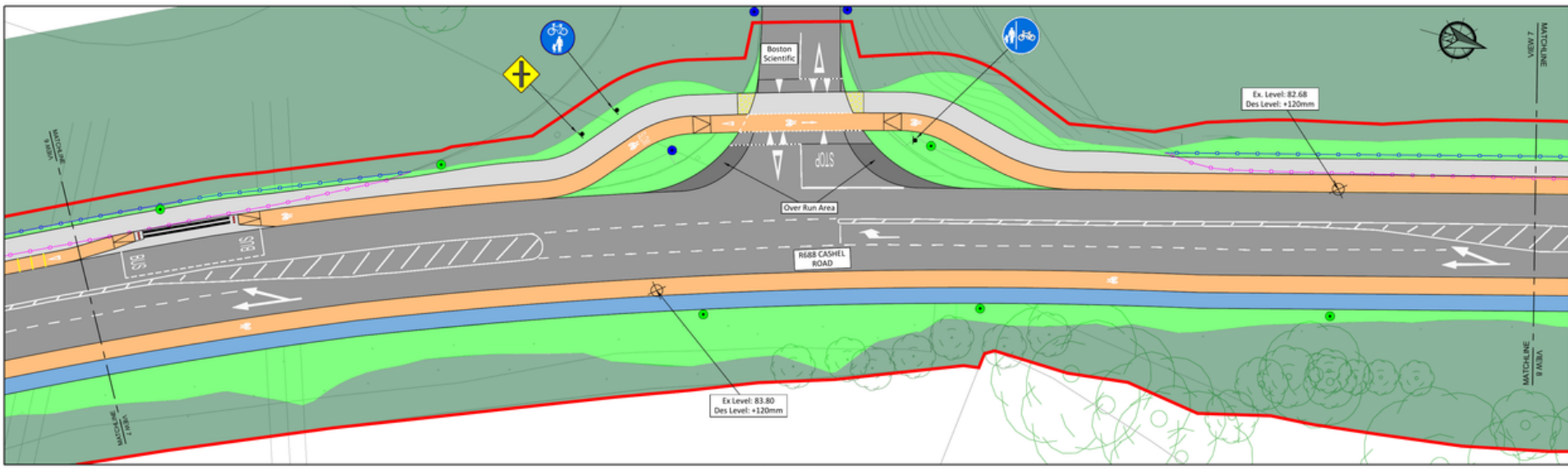




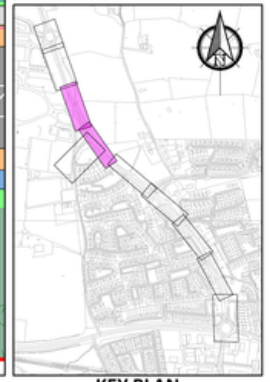
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Scale 1:250

- Legend**
- Boundary of Works
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  - Proposed Footpath Not Part of T
  - Asphalt Carriageway
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  - ⋈ LED Warning Studs

**Notes:**  
Existing Carriageway Levels to Remain Unchanged



**VIEW 7**  
Scale 1:250



**KEY PLAN**  
Scale 1:10000



**FEHILY TIMONEY** Cork | Dublin | Carlow  
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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
G	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	23.06.23

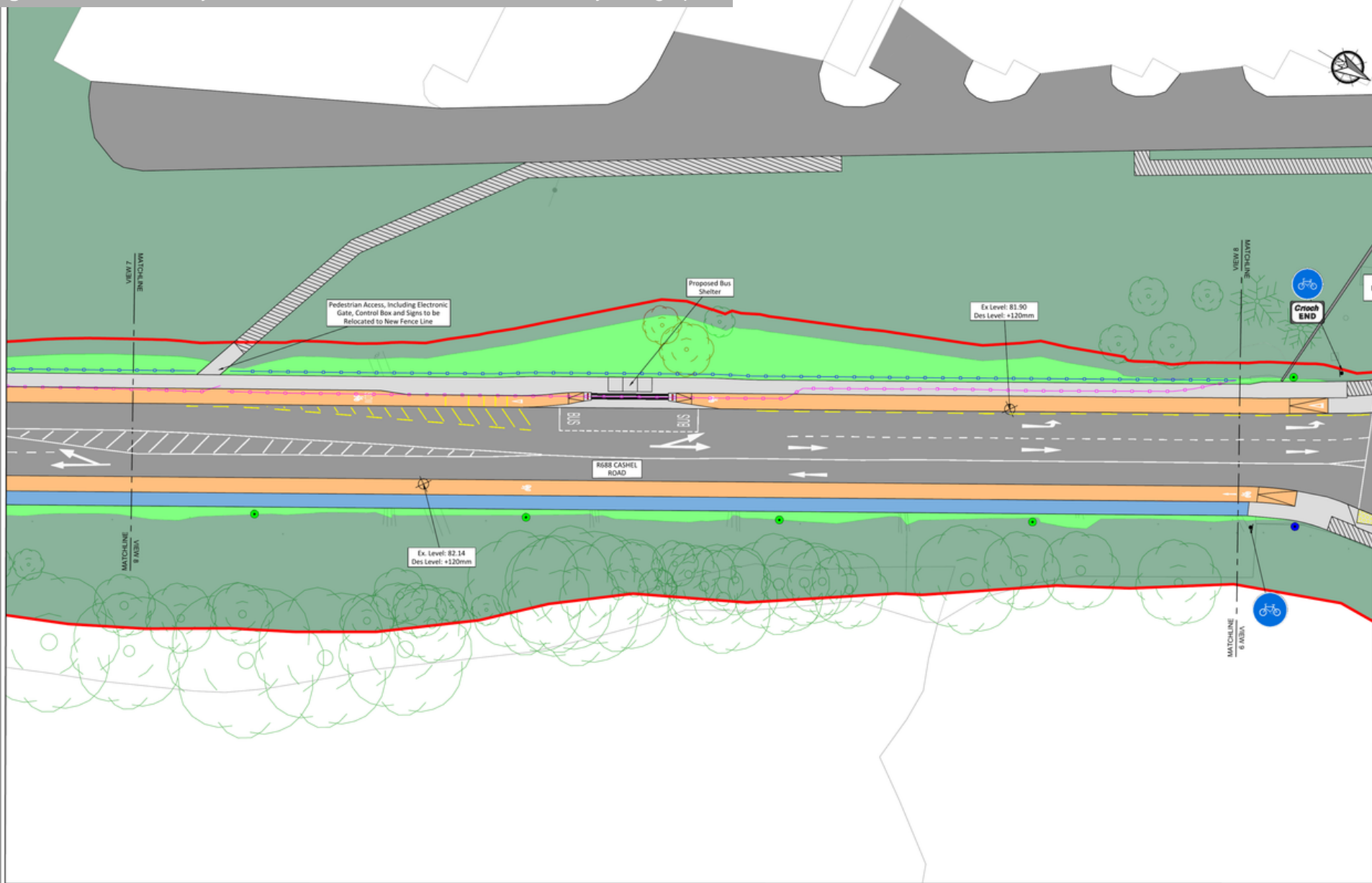
**PROJECT**  
IMPROVED CYCLE LANES ON THE CASHEL ROAD, CLONMEL

**SHEET**  
PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 4 OF 7

**CLIENT**  
Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann  
Tipperary County Council

Date	26.06.22	Project number	P22-054	Scale (of A1-1)	1:250
Drawn by	YR	Drawing Number	P22-054-0102-0008	Rev	G
Checked by	PW				

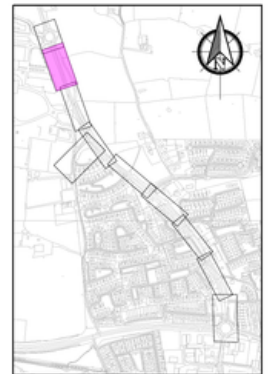
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- Legend**
- Boundary of Works
  - Proposed Footpath
  - Existing Footpath To Be Retained
  - Proposed Footpath Not Part of This
  - Asphalt Carriageway
  - Proposed Cycle Track / Lane
  - Proposed at grade Cycle Track / Lane
  - Existing Cycle Track / Lane
  - Existing Planting / Grass
  - Proposed Planting / Grass
  - Trees To Be Retained
  - Proposed Tactile Paving - Red
  - Proposed Tactile Paving - Buff
  - Road Markings
  - Proposed Pedestrian Crossing Beacon
  - Existing Fence to be Removed
  - Proposed Fence
  - Lighting Pole to be Retained
  - Existing Lighting Pole Relocated from Adjacent Position
  - Spot Level
  - LED Warning Studs

**Notes:**  
Existing Carriageway Levels to Remain Unchanged

**VIEW 8**  
Scale 1:250



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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
A	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	GF	19.12.22
B	ISSUE FOR APPROVAL	GF	06.01.23
C	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	08.02.23
D	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	01.03.23
E	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	04.06.23
F	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	05.05.23

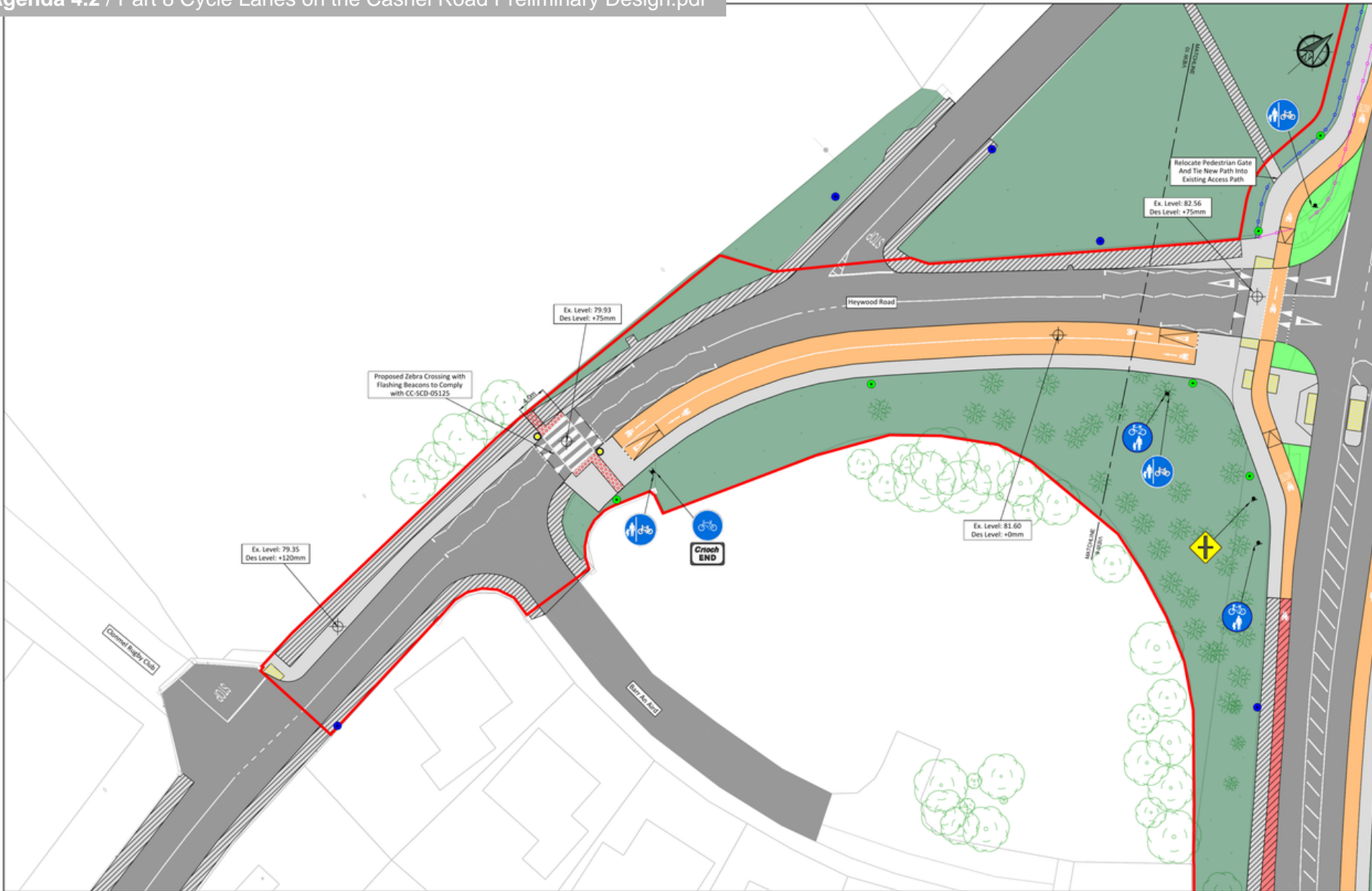
<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>IMPROVED CYCLE LANES ON THE CASHEL ROAD, CLONMEL</b>		
<b>SHEET</b>	<b>PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 5 OF 7</b>		

<b>CLIENT</b>			
Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann Tipperary County Council			
Date	26.08.22	Project number	P22-054
Drawn by	YR	Drawing Number	P22-054-0102-0009
Checked by	PW	Scale (@ A1-1)	1:250
			Rev
			F

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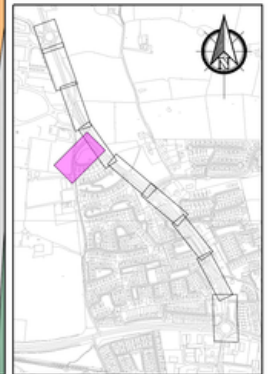




- Legend**
- Boundary of Works
  - Proposed Footpath
  - Existing Footpath To Be Retained
  - Proposed Footpath Not Part of T
  - Asphalt Carriageway
  - Proposed Cycle Track / Lane
  - Proposed at grade Cycle Track / Lane
  - Existing Cycle Track / Lane
  - Existing Planting / Grass
  - Proposed Planting / Grass
  - Trees To Be Retained
  - Proposed Tactile Paving - Red
  - Proposed Tactile Paving - Buff
  - Road Markings
  - Proposed Pedestrian Crossing Beacon
  - Existing Fence to be Removed
  - Proposed Fence
  - Lighting Pole to be Retained
  - Existing Lighting Pole Relocated from Adjacent Position
  - ⊗ Spot Level
  - ⋮ LED Warning Studs

**Notes:**  
Existing Carriageway Levels to Remain Unchanged

**VIEW 10**  
Scale 1:250



**KEY PLAN**  
Scale 1:10000



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Rev.	Description	App By	Date
A	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	GF	19.12.22
B	ISSUE FOR APPROVAL	GF	06.01.23
C	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	08.02.23
D	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	06.04.23
E	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	14.04.23
F	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	GF	16.05.23

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>IMPROVED CYCLE LANES ON THE CASHEL ROAD, CLONMEL</b>		
<b>SHEET</b>	<b>PRELIMINARY DESIGN - SHEET 7 OF 7</b>		

<b>CLIENT</b>			
Date	26.08.22	Project number	P22-054
Drawn by	YR	Drawing Number	P22-054-0102-0011
Checked by	PW	Scale (@ A1-1)	1:250
		Rev	F



**Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann**  
Tipperary County Council

# **Chief Executive's Report**

## **PT8TT7**

### **Part VIII Development**

## **Improved Cycle Lanes on the Cashel Road, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary**

**October 2023**

## 1. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES THEREOF:

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This Part VIII project will deliver approximately 1.3 km of active travel upgrades along the R688, Cashel road including extension of existing facilities for cyclists and pedestrians and the provision of new cyclist and pedestrian infrastructure. Active travel improvement works including installation of new cyclist and pedestrian infrastructure are also proposed on a 200m section of Heywood Road between the R688 junction and Clonmel Rugby Club. The proposed development will consist of the following:

The proposed improvements for the scheme will comprise of the following:

- Improved cycling infrastructure through the extension of existing cycling facilities and the provision of new 2.0m wide segregated cycle tracks;
- Improved pedestrian infrastructure through the provision of 1.80m wide footpaths;
- Controlled and uncontrolled pedestrian and cyclist road crossings;
- Reduction in junction widths to reduce crossing times and distances;
- Improved active travel connectivity;
- Narrowing of the southbound and right turning traffic lanes to 3.0m to allow space for the proposed cycle track and footpath;
- The addition of new bus stops, located north of Cashel Court, between Longfield Avenue and Gort Na Smol, north of Heywood Road and south of the Ard Gaoithe Business Park roundabout.
- Relocation of a number of public lighting poles to move them clear of the proposed cycle track and footpath;
- The relocation of existing gullies to correspond with the new cycle track kerb; and
- All associated ancillary works.

The site subject to this Part VIII includes the R688 Cashel Road from the N24 Roundabout to the Ard Gaoithe Business Park roundabout and 200m of the Heywood Road (L3604) within the townlands of Lawlesstown, Ardgeeha Lower and Burgagery-Lands West, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.

The proposed scheme has been designed in compliance with current standards including the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DMURS) and the National Cycle Manual (NCM). The site layout(s) for the proposed Part VIII are attached to this report.



## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:

The site subject to this Part VIII includes the R688 Cashel Road from the N24 Roundabout to the Ard Gaoithe Business Park roundabout and 200m of the Heywood Road (L3604) within the townlands of Lawlesstown, Ardgeeha Lower and Burgagery-Lands West, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.

The scheme commences at the existing uncontrolled pedestrian crossing north of the N24 roundabout on the R688 and extends north to the Ard Gaoithe Business Park Roundabout . A scheme location map is shown in Figure 1.1 below.



Figure 2.1: Site Location

### 3. PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

In accordance with Part 8 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, Tipperary County Council made available for public inspection the plans and particulars of the proposed development from 28/06/2023 to 28/07/2023.

Plans and particulars for the proposed development were available for inspection or purchase at the following locations;

- Tipperary County Council, Civic Offices, Emmet Street, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary
- Tipperary County Council, Civic Offices, Limerick Road, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary
- [www.tipperarycoco.ie](http://www.tipperarycoco.ie)

Submissions or observations with respect to the proposed development, dealing with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area in which the development will be situated, could be made in writing to the Director of Service, Roads, Transportation and Infrastructure to be received no later than 16:30 on the 18/08/2023.

Section 4 of this report lists the persons or bodies who made submissions or observations with respect to the proposed development. Section 9 summarises the issues with respect to the proper planning and development of the area and sets out the response of the Chief Executive to same.

### 4. SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED:

11 no. submissions were received during the public consultation period; these are listed below.

Sub. Ref.	Received from
1	Cllr Pat English, Churchview, Rathronan, Clonmel
2	Uisce Éireann, PO Box 6000, Dublin 1, Ireland
3	Michael FitzGibbon, Mount South, Glenconnor, Clonmel, E91D953
4	Mark Murray, 2 Heywood Drive, Ardgaoithe, Clonmel E91 A093
5	Niall Dennehy, Kilbrogan, Fethard Road, Clonmel, E91YK85
6	Maureen Whelan, Ard Geeha, Cashel Road, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary
7	National Transport Authority, Dún Scéine Harcourt Lane Dublin 2 D02 WT20
8	Transport Infrastructure Ireland, Parkgate Business Centre, Parkgate Street, Dublin 8
9	Cllr Richie Molloy, 6 Heywood Drive, Ardgaoithe, Clonmel, E91P308
10	Stephanie Kerins, 12 Beech View Ard Na Sidhe Clonmel, Co Tipperary E91 C6E4
11	Michael Grennan, Tramore House Regional Design Office, Pond Road, Tramore, X91RP76

A summary of the submission in addition to the consideration and recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer are included under Section 8 of this report. It is considered that the implementation of the requirements and conditions as set out under Section 10 of this report will address the issues raised in the submissions received.



## 5. PRESCRIBED BODIES & INTERNAL REFERRALS:

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The project was referred to the following prescribed bodies for comment:

- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)
- Uisce Éireann/Irish Water (IW)
- Tramore House Regional Design Office (RDO)/N24 Waterford to Cahir Project Team
- National Transport Authority (NTA)

Responses were received from TII, IW and the Tramore House RDO and these submissions are summarised and the Chief Executives response to same is set out under Section 8 of this Report.

The proposed Part VIII was referred to the following internal sections;

- Water Services
- Roads
- Clonmel Borough District Manager

No reports were received from the internal sections.

## 6. PLANNING ASSESSMENT:

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### PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

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#### National Level

#### **Project Ireland 2040 / National Development Plan (NDP) 2021 -2030**

The Government is firmly committed to encouraging the use of walking, cycling and other active travel methods, and this has been signalled by the recent increase in the active travel budget. This NDP represents a step-change in the approach towards funding active travel in Ireland. Over the next 10 years approximately €360 million per annum will be invested in walking and cycling infrastructure in cities, towns and villages across the country, including Greenways. This investment has a transformative potential to substantially increase the numbers choosing to make active travel part of their daily life, improving personal health and mental well-being, making our city, town, and village centres more vibrant and people focused spaces, and significantly addressing our climate action challenge.

#### **The National Sustainability Mobility Policy**

The National Sustainable Mobility Policy sets out a strategic framework to 2030 for active travel (walking and cycling) and public transport journeys to help Ireland meet its climate obligations. It is accompanied by an action plan to 2025 which contains actions to improve and expand sustainable mobility options across the country by providing safe, green, accessible and efficient alternatives to car journeys.

The policy aims to deliver at least 500,000 additional daily active travel and public transport journeys by 2030 and a 10% reduction in the number of kilometres driven by fossil fuelled cars.

## Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future 2009-2020

Actions 15 and 16 of the policy outlines the Government's vision of creating strong cycling and walking cultures for all towns, villages and rural areas.

'Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future', published by the Department of Transport, recognises that investment in transport infrastructure is important, however, one of the key elements of the document is to ensure people choose sustainable transport modes such as walking, cycling and public transport. The policy is a response to the fact that continued growth in demand for road transport is unsustainable as it will lead to further congestion, further local air pollution, contribute to global warming, and result in negative impacts to health through promoting increasing sedentary lifestyles.

### Regional Level

#### Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy for the Southern Region

Strategy Statement No. 4 relates to Sustainable Mobility and seeks to;

Transforming our transport systems towards well-functioning, sustainable integrated public transport, walking and cycling and electric vehicles.

Key Infrastructural Requirements for Clonmel Town includes;

*iv. Transport measures through a Local Transport Plan including continued investment enhancing sustainable transport modes, particularly walking and cycling in the town*

Section 6.3.6.10 refers to Walking and Cycling and includes **RPO 174** which states that the following walking and cycling objectives are supported and will guide investment subject to the required appraisal:

- Delivery of high-quality safe cycle route network across the Region and cycling environments (applicable to cities, towns and villages) with provision for segregated cycle tracks;
- Development of a safe cycling infrastructure to cater for the needs of all groups of cyclists, especially new cyclists, school children, elderly etc;
- Safe walking and cycle routes especially in the approach to schools;
- A cycle network that is coherent, continuous and safe, particularly when going through busy junctions
- All significant development proposals shall be required to provide a Quality Audit, as referred to in the Design Manual for Roads and Streets;
- Enhance pedestrian facilities in all urban areas in the region;

### Local Level

#### Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 -2028

Section 3.4.4 refers to Sustainable Transport and Active Travel and provides that;

Sustainable transport and active travel are a key focus of the Programme for Government as illustrated by the commitment of an allocation of 10% of the total transport capital budget for cycling projects, and an allocation of 10% of the total capital budget for pedestrian infrastructure. Key areas of focus and change include:

- unprecedented modal shift in all areas by a reorientation of investment to walking, cycling and public transport,
- Sustainable Rural Mobility Plan,

- Accelerating the electrification of the transport system, including electric bikes, electric vehicles, and electric public transport.

Section 12.4 pertains to Modal Shift and Active Travel and identifies;

Smarter Travel a Sustainable Transport Future 2009 – 2020 sets a target for work-related and school-related commuting. In particular, it seeks commuting by car to be reduced from a modal share of 66% to 45% of journeys. The 2016 modal share for work/school related car journeys in Tipperary was 70%, thus, illustrating the challenge ahead. Although the existing countywide modal share is heavily reliant on the private car for commuter/school journeys, there is an opportunity to achieve a modal shift to sustainable transport within Tipperary's compact urban settlements, particularly for the 42% of people who commute for less than 15 minutes each day. The Council will work with the National Transport Authority through the preparation of LTPs and Active Travel Plans (in identifying the cohort of people that can be targeted for a shift to sustainable modes of transport).

### **Clonmel and Environs Development Plan 2013 (CEDP 2013), as varied**

#### 5.1.4 Pedestrian/Cycle Routes & Mobility Management Plan

The compact nature of Clonmel provides opportunities to offer alternatives to the use of private cars as a means of transport. The preferred routes for pedestrians and cyclists are from the residential areas to and from places of employment, educational establishments, clubs and recreational facilities and the town centre. The area of the town located within the area bounded by the N24 inner relief route is almost all within 2km of the centre (see Figure 5.2 on Page 40). It is the objective of the Council to improve pedestrian and cycling facilities within the town and especially on the routes between key employment and residential areas outside of the N24 and the town centre.

#### Policy INF 3: Pedestrian/Cycle Infrastructure

It is the policy of the Council to provide for the improvement of facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and those with special mobility requirements as opportunities arise and to require that all new development proposals provide for associated infrastructure and facilities where appropriate and as part of the development.

### **Draft Clonmel and Environs Local Area Plan (LAP) 2024 – 2023**

#### Section 6 Transport and Connectivity

##### Policy 6.2

Support the implementation of the active travel and demand measures identified in the Local Transport Plan (Appendix 2) and require proposals for new development to compliment and demonstrate how they will integrate with the provisions of the Local Transport Plan.

##### Objective 6A

Actively seek funding for investment in active travel and public transport in the town in line with the provisions of the LTP as outlined in Appendix 2 (and any review thereof).

#### Appendix 2 - Local Transport Plan

As an important market town in the South of Tipperary, Clonmel has developed around several key radial links, which, due to their width, are well suited for active travel upgrades. Figure 6-1 illustrates how these radial links serve key employment centres in the study area and the type of infrastructure that can be delivered. The Cashel Road is described as one of the key proposed radial active travel links as described below:



Cashel Road: Serves a number of residential developments on both sides of the road, Clonmel Rugby Club, Ard Gaoithe Business Park along with large multinational employers including Abbott and Boston Scientific. Sections of unsegregated cycle lanes are provided along the route however these are discontinuous in some areas, particularly at important junctions. As part of the LTP, it is recommended that continuous segregated cycle facilities be provided along Cashel Road linking Ard Gaoithe Business Park to residential areas and the town centre.



Figure 6.1: Key Radial Routes

## PRINCIPLE OF PROPOSAL

The proposed improvements for the scheme will comprise of the following:

- Improved cycling infrastructure through the extension of existing cycling facilities and the provision of new 2.0m wide segregated cycle tracks;
- Improved pedestrian infrastructure through the provision of 1.80m wide footpaths;
- Controlled and uncontrolled pedestrian and cyclist road crossings;
- Reduction in junction widths to reduce crossing times and distances;
- Improved active travel connectivity;
- Narrowing of the southbound and right turning traffic lanes to 3.0m to allow space for the proposed cycle track and footpath;
- The addition of new bus stops, located north of Cashel Court, between Longfield Avenue and Gort Na Smol, north of Heywood Road and south of the Ard Gaoithe Business Park roundabout.
- Relocation of a number of public lighting poles to move them clear of the proposed cycle track and footpath;
- The relocation of existing gullies to correspond with the new cycle track kerb; and
- All associated ancillary works.

The development as proposed is considered to comply with the high-level policies set out under Project Ireland 2040 / National Development Plan (NDP) 2021 -2030, The National Sustainability Mobility Policy and Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future 2009-2020.

The development is also considered to adhere to Strategy Statement No. 4 (Sustainable Mobility), the key Infrastructural Requirements for Clonmel Town and RPO 174 as set out under the RSES for the Southern Region.

Lastly the development as proposed is in accordance with Policy INF 3: Pedestrian/Cycle Infrastructure of the CEDP 2013, as varied, and Policy 6.2 and objective 6A of the Draft Clonmel and Environs Local Area Plan (LAP) 2024 – 2023.

Having regard to the above the principle of the proposed development is considered to be acceptable.

## DESIGN AND LAYOUT

The proposed improvement works to the R688 in Clonmel commence at the roundabout junction at the N24 and extend to the roundabout at the entrance to the Ard Gaoithe Business Park. A 2.0m wide raised cycle track will be constructed adjacent to the carriageway along the eastern side of the R688. Along the western side, a 2.0m wide cycle track will be constructed from where existing cycle facilities end, at Heywood Road, and will continue to the Ard Gaoithe Business Park roundabout.

Existing footpaths will be widened to provide a minimum width of 1.8m width. The footpath on the eastern side of the R688 will be extended to Heywood Road from where it currently terminates, at Longfield Avenue. This footpath will be required to be extended further, to the Ard Gaoithe Business Park, as part of any future land development scheme. The existing footpath along the western side of the R688, north of Heywood Road, will be removed to allow for the construction of the new cycle track, and will be reconstructed adjacent to the cycle track.

Footpaths around the Ard Gaoithe Business Park roundabout and in the northwest quadrant of the N24 roundabout will be widened to provide shared cycling and pedestrian space.

A controlled pedestrian crossing facility will be provided on the R688 at the northern approach to the N24 roundabout and at the adjacent slip road to Ard Gaoithe Drive. A controlled pedestrian crossing will also be provided at Heywood Road at the junction with the R688.

Additional uncontrolled crossings will be provided at Ard Gaoithe Drive, Cashel Court, Cashel Road, Chestnut Avenue, Longfield Avenue, Gort Na Smol, the entrance to Boston Scientific and across the R688 at Heywood Road. Junctions will be narrowed where excess width is currently provided by reducing the existing corner radii.

Along Heywood Road a two way cycle track will be constructed along the southeast side, adjacent to the road, from the R688 to the junction with Barr An Aird. The existing footpath will be removed and reconstructed adjacent to the cycle track. A controlled pedestrian crossing will be constructed on Heywood Road at the Barr An Aird junction and the remaining footpath along the western side of Heywood Road, between the new crossing point and the entrance to the Clonmel Rugby Club, will be widened to accommodate both pedestrians and cyclists.

Along the R688, the majority of the southbound traffic lane south of Heywood Road, will be narrowed to 3.0m in width in order to reduce downhill vehicle speeds and to provide additional width in the verge for the cyclist and pedestrian facilities. The existing southbound lane width on the approach to the N24 roundabout will

remain unchanged. The existing hard shoulder / hard strip, where present, will be converted to cycle track and footpath facilities.

Part of the existing verge and the hard shoulder will be excavated to allow the construction of the proposed cycle and pedestrian facilities. The proposed cycle tracks will have an asphalt surface and the proposed footpaths will have a concrete surface finish. Proposed drainage will generally consist of relocated gullies connecting to existing drainage pipes.

Where existing junctions are to be narrowed at Ard Gaoithe Drive, Cashel Court and Longfield Avenue, and where the R688 southbound traffic lane is to be narrowed between Chestnut Avenue and Longfield Avenue, former road areas not required for the proposed cycle track will be converted to landscape areas.

New inline bus stops will be constructed north of Cashel Court (northbound and southbound), between Longfield Avenue and Gort Na Smol (northbound and southbound), north of Heywood Road (northbound) and south of the Ard Gaoithe Business Park roundabout (a single start/end of route stop). The Ard Gaoithe Business Park bus stop will include a bus shelter. For details of the bus shelter see Figure 3.1 below:

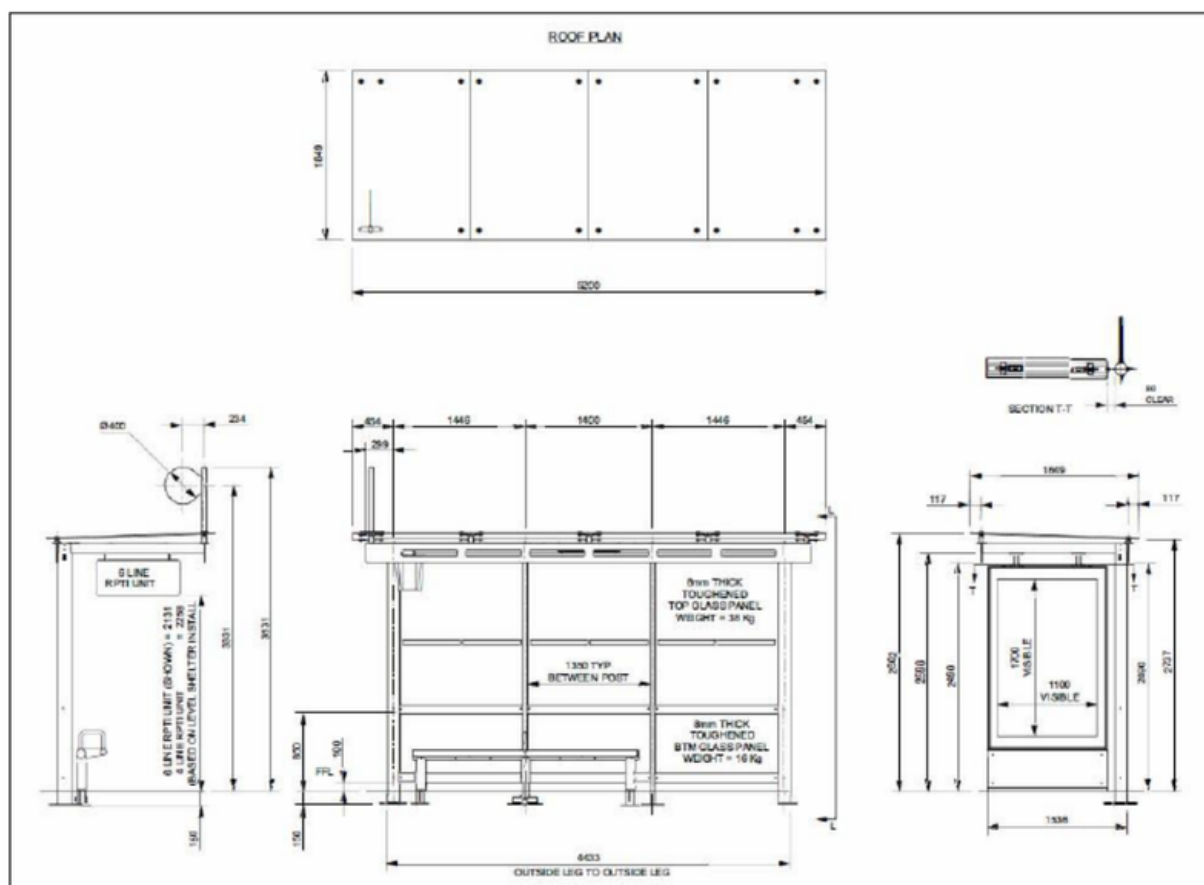


Figure 6.2: Bus Shelter Detail

The public lighting along the R688 and Heywood Road is proposed to be broadly maintained with any existing poles that clash with the proposed cycle tracks or footpaths to be moved to a nearby location. Where the proposed cycle tracks end at the scheme extents, advance warning signs will be provided to indicate an end to the dedicated cycling tracks.



Fence lines along the western side of the R688 north of Heywood Road will be set back from their current location, with the agreement of the landowner, where additional space is required for the cycle track and footpath.

### FLOODING

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The site subject to this Part VIII development is not identified as being at risk of flooding.

### SERVICES - WASTEWATER DISPOSAL AND SURFACE WATER DISPOSAL

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The proposals do not include for any changes to the existing watermains, wastewater sewers or existing surface trunk drainage services.

## 7. APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

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The Planning Authority has had regard to the document 'Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities' published by the DoEHLG in December 2009. This document provides a guide to the requirements of Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive.

An Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report was prepared by Fehily Timoney for the project and same forms part of the Part VIII application. The report identified that the Lower River Suir Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Site Code 002137, Nier Valley Woodlands SAC Site Code 000668 and Comeragh Mountains SAC Site Code 001952 are within the zone of influence and pathways consideration zone associated with the development. The report further concluded that there are no pathways for potential effects between the application site and the Natura 2000 sites and therefore the proposed development would not be likely to give rise to significant or indeterminate impacts on any Natura 2000 site. I concur with the findings of the submitted AA Screening Report.

The proposed development is not a prescribed class of development that requires Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as set out in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. An EIA Screening Report has been undertaken by Fehily Timoney and forms part of the application.

The report has assessed the scheme relative to the criteria set out under Schedule 7A of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, and concludes that;

*The Types and Characteristics of Potential Impacts associated with proposed scheme will not result in significance environmental effects. Potential impacts relate primarily to temporary impacts at construction stage and the implementation of the Best Practice Construction measures will provide safeguards to avoid significant impacts at this stage; particularly in relation to the protection of groundwater and reduction of noise and dust nuisance.*

I concur with the findings of the EIA screening report.



## 8. SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION'S:

This section summarises the submission made on the proposed development and also gives the consideration and recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer to the submissions made, taking account of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, the statutory obligations of any local authority in the area, and any relevant policies or objectives.

Ref. No.	Submission Name & Address
1	Cllr Pat English, Churchview, Rathronan, Clonmel
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The submission notes as follows:</p> <p>As per my previous Notion of Motion (2504) regarding the provision of two lanes of traffic coming into town on the approach road (Ardgeeha hill) to the Cashel Road Roundabout on the N24.</p> <p>There is significant queuing as you approach the N24 roundabout on the R688, the road widths as you approach the yield line cannot currently accommodate two lanes of traffic.</p> <p>The design should incorporate two lanes of traffic on the southbound traffic lane as drivers approach the N24 roundabout to improve capacity at the roundabout.</p>	
<p><b>Consideration</b></p> <p>The R688 Cashel Road Project was designed in accordance with the Active Travel NTA Advice Note for roundabout retrofit , DMURS (Section 3.4.2) and the Cycle Design Manual (CDM) (Table 4.25) which do not recommend multi lane approaches at pedestrian and Cyclist crossing points.</p> <p>The R688-N24 Roundabout has an inscribed circle diameter (ICD) of 60m with traffic flows in excess of 25,000 vehicles per day, the optimum solution for this roundabout will be developed as part of the N24 Active Travel project which is on hold until such time as the preferred option for the N24 Cahir to Waterford project is published.</p> <p>The Cycle Design Manual advises against the installation of zebra crossings and uncontrolled crossings in situations where more than one traffic lane per direction needs to be crossed. This standard is rooted in safety considerations, as it can result in motorists having difficulty observing pedestrians / cyclists crossing the lanes and pedestrians / cyclists having difficulty accurately gauging the speed and distance of approaching vehicles, particularly as they are approaching the junction at a gradient.</p> <p>The R688 Cashel road has high traffic volumes of circa 10,000 AADT and the existing carriageway arrangement facilitates two lanes of traffic as you approach the N24 Roundabout. Greater control is required to regulate road user movements as you approach the roundabout therefore, a signal - controlled crossing is recommended between the Ard Gaoithe Drive entrance and the southernmost entrance to John Kennedy Motors. The installation of a signal controlled crossing at this location will facilitate two lane traffic lanes on the southbound carriageway at the crossing location. Active travel improvements south of this crossing will be incorporated into the N24 Active travel project.</p>	

The design will be altered as follows:

1. Omit proposed zebra crossing at R688/N24 splitter island south of Ard Gaoithe Drive and omit proposed zebra crossing at slip lane into Ard Gaoithe Drive,
2. Maintain the existing kerb line from the yield line on the R688 -N24 roundabout to a proposed signal control crossing immediately north of the Ard Gaoithe Drive junction.
3. Installation of a signal controlled crossing between Ard Gaoithe Drive and the southern entrance into John Kennedy Motors.
4. Provide two traffic lanes on the southbound carriageway of the R688 from the signal controlled crossing to the proposed Zebra crossing between the bus stops north of Cashel Court which is approximately 100m north of the yield line.

#### Recommendation

It is recommended that the scheme is amended as follows:

1. Omit proposed zebra crossing at R688/N24 splitter island south of Ard Gaoithe Drive and omit proposed zebra crossing at slip lane into Ard Gaoithe Drive,
2. Maintain the existing kerb line from the yield line on the R688 -N24 roundabout to a proposed signal control crossing immediately north of the Ard Gaoithe Drive junction.
3. Installation of a signal controlled crossing between Ard Gaoithe Drive and the southern entrance into John Kennedy Motors.
4. Provide two traffic lanes on the southbound carriageway of the R688 from the signal controlled crossing to the proposed Zebra crossing between the bus stops north of Cashel Court which is approximately 100m north of the yield line.

Ref. No.	Submission Name & Address
2	Uisce Éireann, PO Box 6000, Dublin 1, Ireland
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Uisce Éireann has no objection in principle to the proposal, however our records indicate the presence of water services infrastructure which may be impacted by the proposed development.</p> <p>Therefore, Uisce Éireann requests the applicant to liaise with Uisce Éireann during the final design stage of the proposed development works in order to ascertain the impact on the existing Uisce Éireann network infrastructure so that protection works or replacement works can be agreed and carried out as appropriate.</p> <p>Uisce Éireann requests that prior to any works being undertaken, that the location of any / all watermain(s) / sewer(s) and any associated fittings shall be confirmed on the ground with the local water curator.</p> <p>The new kerb-lines should be set out on site so that the local water curator can ensure that the new kerb-line will not be sitting on top of the existing water main and/or sewer line as the new kerb-line appears in close proximity to this infrastructure in the submitted drawings.</p> <p>Uisce Éireann requests that the integrity of the infrastructure shall be protected during the works and the Council's water service's engineer consulted prior to and during construction.</p>	

Uisce Éireann respectfully requests any grant of permission be conditioned as follows:

1. The applicant shall liaise with Uisce Éireann regarding existing water services infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposal prior to and during construction to ensure that the integrity of Uisce Éireann’s infrastructure shall be protected both during and after the completion of the works relating to this proposal.
2. Any proposals by the applicant to divert or build over existing water or wastewater services shall be submitted to Uisce Éireann for written approval prior to works commencing.
3. Separation distances between the existing Uisce Éireann assets and proposed structures, other services, trees, etc. have to be in accordance with the Uisce Éireann Codes of Practice and Standard Details.
4. All development shall be carried out in compliance with Uisce Éireann Standards codes and practices.
5. All Uisce Éireann infrastructure affected by the works shall be reinstated in accordance with Uisce Éireann Standards.

Reason: To ensure adequate provision of water and wastewater facilities.

**Consideration**

Tipperary County Council will liaise with Uisce Éireann during the detailed design phase as requested under this submission.

**Recommendation**

It is recommended that requirements be attached to this report as follows:

1. The Council liaise with Uisce Éireann regarding existing water services infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposal prior to and during construction to ensure that the integrity of Uisce Éireann’s infrastructure shall be protected.
2. Any proposal to divert or build over existing water or wastewater services shall be submitted to Uisce Éireann for written approval prior to works commencing.
3. Separation distances between the existing Uisce Éireann assets and proposed structures, new services, trees, etc. will be in accordance with the Uisce Éireann Codes of Practice and Standard Details.
4. Any Uisce Eireann development shall be carried out in compliance with Uisce Éireann Standards, codes and practices.
5. All Uisce Éireann infrastructure affected by the works shall be reinstated in accordance with Uisce Éireann Standards.

Ref. No.	Submission Name & Address
3	Michael FitzGibbon, Mount South, Glenconnor, Clonmel, E91D953

**Summary**

Submission welcomes that the junction of the Cashel Road with Heywood road is being addressed as there have been a large number of “near misses” at this junction, as motorists coming from the Heywood tend not to stop at the junction when traffic on the Cashel road is light. Author averages one



near miss here each year and the same goes for other cyclist's author knows. The proposed changes to road layout do appear to resolve this issue and are greatly appreciated.

The plan for the Cashel road itself does appear to be very thorough and more than adequate for cyclists, the problem as I see it however is getting onto the proposed cycling lanes from the roundabout at the N24 junction and from the Business park roundabout. Ard Gaoithe Business Park roundabout, no bicycle track on the roundabout itself

Cyclists travelling Northward, at the end of the lane will be forced to merge into traffic turning left into industrial estate. Also cyclists coming from Abbott and Ard Gaoithe business park travelling southwards are forced to use the roundabout as car traffic would.

Access from N24 roundabout looks a lot trickier, again as an experienced cyclist I have never had a problem, however for newer cyclists tackling this roundabout in rush hour can be confusing, especially taking a right hand turn.

In general with cycling lanes around Clonmel, getting onto the cycling lane is usually the most dangerous part, some more joined up thinking with regard to linking up the various cycling lanes scattered around the town is needed.

To encourage more pedestrian to access Boston Scientific/Abbott/Ard Gaoithe there should be a pedestrian crossing North of Longfields avenue to allow for easy and safe access to the opposite side of the road, otherwise pedestrians are forced to risk crossings a busy main road at rush hour. Road narrowing as envisaged in the proposal to reduce speeds is I think unlikely to reduce car speeds significantly, due to the steepness of the hill. Very significant traffic calming is required and I believe a pedestrian crossing between Longfields and Boston Scientific would greatly assist. Also note more people are using Longfield avenue as a short cut from Crann Ard (on the Fethard road) as a pedestrian short cut, so anything that can be done to encourage this will reduce car traffic on the N24 between the Fethard and Cashel roads.

Overall author is in favour of the proposal.

### **Consideration**

The points raised in the submission in relation to the design of the Ard Gaoithe Roundabout are acceptable and the design will be amended to provide a segregated cycle facility around the roundabout with suitable crossings at each arm.

Currently Arup are working on a sustainable transport solution for the N24 from Waterford to Cahir, the design team are at Phase 2, options selection and Tipperary County Council await the publication of the emerging preferred option. The preferred outcome will cater for the current traffic volumes and active modes on the N24, which includes the Cashel Road roundabout. It is an objective of the Draft Clonmel Local Transport Plan that segregated cycle facilities are provided along the N24 around Clonmel creating a safe and attractive orbital connection from residential areas to key employers/attractions situated north and south of the corridor. The current Cashel Road Scheme can be connected directly to the active travel provision along the N24 when provided.

The Clonmel Local Transport Plan, currently at Draft stage has been focused on increasing walking and cycling in Clonmel with the provision of fully segregated cycle facilities, where possible. Where segregation was not considered to be possible given constraints, particularly within the town centre, measures have been proposed to provide a safe, low speed, traffic calmed environment for sections of cycle trips which must be made on-road.

A pedestrian crossing will be incorporated into the scheme north of Longfield.
<p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>It is recommended that the scheme be revised to include for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregated cycle facilities to be provided on the Ard Gaoithe Roundabout</li> <li>• Provide a raised zebra pedestrian crossing north of Longfield to replace the existing uncontrolled pedestrian crossing at this location</li> </ul>

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>Submission Name &amp; Address</b>
4	Mark Murray, 2 Heywood Drive, Ardgaoithe, Clonmel E91 A093
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Concern expressed in relation to the proposed Part VIII as already it is next or near impossible to exit the Heywood Drive Estate onto the Cashel road because of heavy traffic. It is also in the authors opinion a very dangerous junction with traffic travelling at speed coming onto the Cashel Road from the roundabout. The author feels very strongly on the matter that before any work is done on cycle lanes which would make the situation worse a plan needs to be put in place to resolve the problem that is exiting the Heywood Drive Estate.</p>	
<p><b>Consideration</b></p> <p>Tipperary County Council is aware of the difficulties experienced by residents and visitors of Heywood Drive &amp; Ard Gaoithe Estate when joining regional road traffic when exiting the estate. The Clonmel Municipal District Engineer recently met with residents to discuss the difficulties experienced.</p> <p>Any works at this junction needs to be cognisant of the N24 Waterford to Cahir Project and as Tipperary County Council currently await the publication of the preferred option in order to progress the feasibility and options assessment for the junction.</p> <p>In the interim the active travel project will implement the following measures to assist residents exit the estate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repaint the yellow box on the southbound lane of the R688, to cover both lanes of southbound traffic</li> <li>• The provision of the raised signal controlled crossing immediately north of the Ard Gaoithe Drive junction will slow traffic down on the approach to the junction and give drivers exiting the estate an opportunity to join the southbound lane of the R688.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>It is recommended that the scheme be revised to include for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repaint the yellow box on the southbound lane of the R688, to cover both lanes of southbound traffic</li> </ul>	



- The provision of the raised signal controlled crossing immediately north of the Ard Gaoithe Drive junction will slow traffic down on the approach to the junction and give drivers existing the estate an opportunity to join the southbound lane of the R688.

Ref. No.	Submission Name & Address
5	Niall Dennehy, Kilbrogan, Fethard Road, Clonmel, E91YK85
<p><b>Summary</b></p>	
<p>This submission welcomes the upgrading and extending of the existing cycling facilities on the Cashel Road.</p>	
<p>Right Turn Lanes are provided at Boston Scientific, Heywood Road (Barr and Aird), Gort na Smol, Longfields, Chestnut Avenue, Dromard, Auburn Park and Cashel Court (Upper). Is the provision of these turning lanes in compliance with current design guidelines; the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DMURS)? It is the authoris understanding that current design guidance would guide the designer towards the removal of these turning lanes with the additional space being reallocated towards wider footpaths, wider cycle tracks and wider grass verges. Author travels this route on a daily bases at peak times and has not observed the need for the above turning lanes to be maintained. Has the need to maintain these turning lanes been assessed in a Traffic and Transport Assessment?</p>	
<p>Consideration should be given to providing a controlled pedestrian crossing at the entrance to Longfields housing estate. With reference to the recent planning application for additional houses at Longfields (Ref. 2260462), it is noted that the Planning Authority requested, in Further Information, that the applicant provide pedestrian and cycling connectivity to the existing development at Crann Ard, thereby creating connectivity from the Fethard Road to the Cashel Road. A controlled pedestrian crossing at the entrance to Longfields would extend this high quality connectivity to Abbott, Boston Scientific, Ardgaoithe Business Park and the housing estates on the western side of the Cashel Road.</p>	
<p>Author was unable to fully understand the layout of the cycle lanes at the bus stops. I note that the National Cycle Manual contains options for cycle Lanes at Bus Stops but was unable to relate these options back to the proposed layout. I note that the cycle track layout at the junctions with Cashel Court, Boston Scientific and Heywood Road (Barr and Aird) is different to the others. Will this inconsistency create a safety hazard for cyclists. Has a Road Safety Audit been carried out on this?</p>	
<p>Is it proposed that cars turning off the Cashel Road at Boston Scientific and Heywood Road (Barr and Aird) will give way to cyclists? A dwell space is to be provided just off the Cashel Road at Boston Scientific and Heywood Road (Barr and Aird). Is this dwell space provided for cars to stop to give way to cyclists? Author is concerned that drivers will not stop at this location and that there is a potential for conflict with cyclists who would have the right of way. Submission queries if a Road Safety Audit been carried out on this element?</p>	
<p><b>Consideration</b></p>	
<p>Typically right turn lanes are incorporated into junction design to provide right turning vehicles with a degree of shelter from the through flow. Traffic flow into Boston Scientific experiences intense peaks due to shift changes for its employees, the provision of a right turn lane here allows the main line traffic to travel unrestricted. The elimination of right turn lanes on this road would cause delay to the main line</p>	

traffic and may result in safety issues when drivers stop on the steep southbound lane of the regional road to turn right. This manoeuvre for right turning vehicles off the regional road would be particularly dangerous due to the vertical alignment of the R688. The need for the removal of the right turn lanes has not been assessed in a Traffic and Transport Assessment, however this was considered during the design development by the consultants design team and Tipperary County Councils, Active Travel team.

A pedestrian crossing will be incorporated into the scheme north of Longfield.

The bus stop layout was provided by the NTA for inclusion in the scheme design, the layout defined is an extract from bus connects. The detailed design will be developed in accordance with the Cycle Design Manual issued in September 2023 TL202 which provides details for a shared bus stop landing zone.

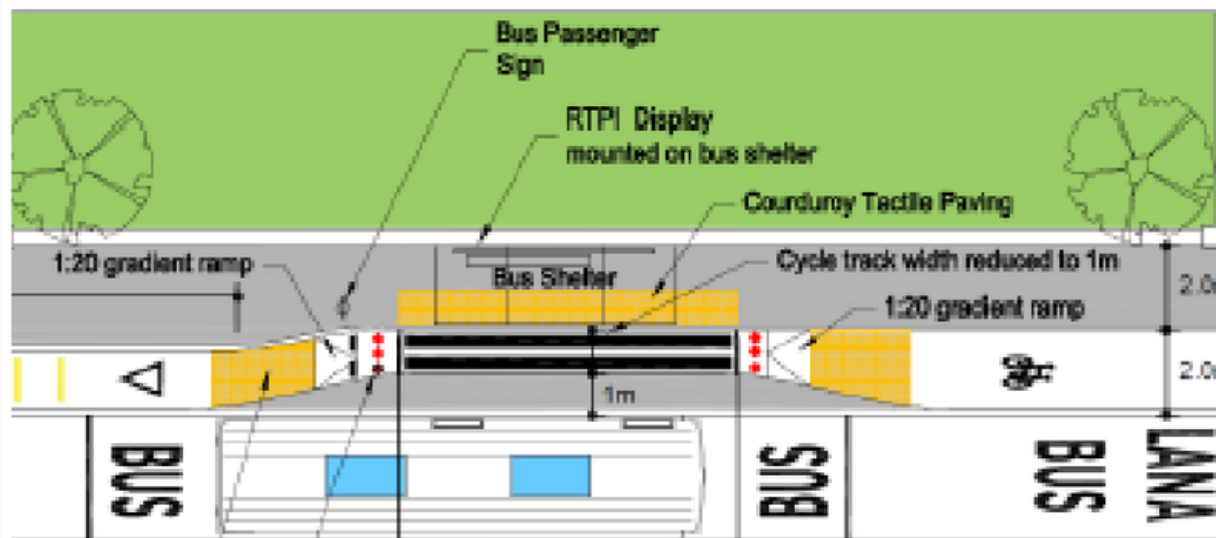


Figure 4.56: Shared Bus Stop Landing Zone, Cork.

A Road Safety Audit has not been carried out but will be completed following the Part 8 process and prior to commencing Detailed design.



The cycle lane crossings at Boston Scientific, Cashel Court and Heywood Road are in accordance with the Full Set Back Detail as described in the new Cycle Design Manual dated September 2023.

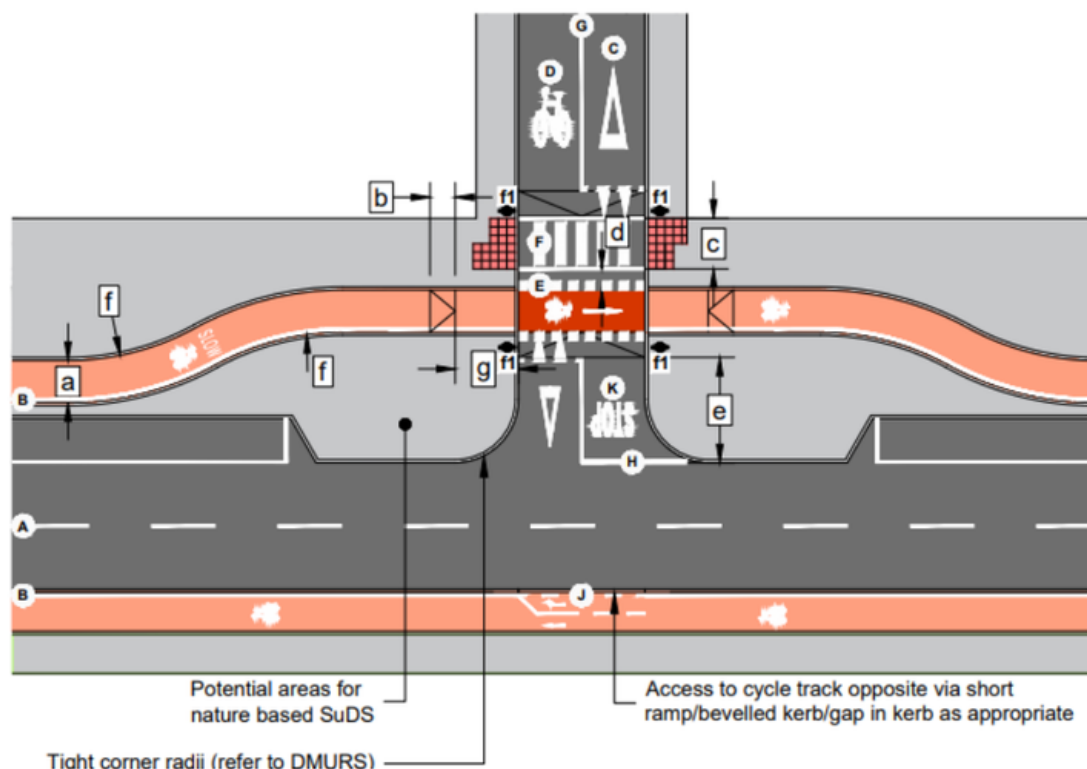
The preferred arrangement is that cycle facilities are fully set back 5m from the main road wherever possible. A full set back crossing located 5m from the road edge has a number of key advantages including:

- improving the conflict angle so motorists have better visibility of crossing cyclists and cyclists are kept out of blind spots ,
- provides additional deceleration space and reaction time for motorists,
- provides waiting space for cars to yield without blocking the cycle track or main road, and
- provides space to incorporate additional yield markings if required between the crossing and main road.

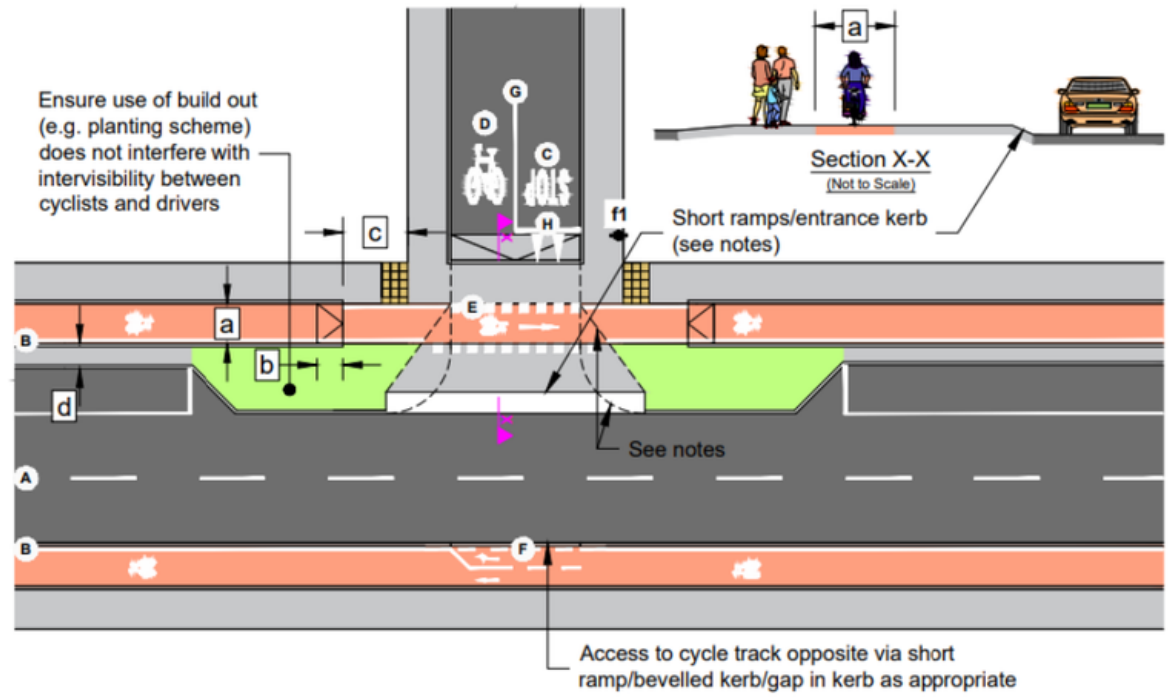
It is not always possible to provide the full set back layout, the western side of the Cashel Road has existing pedestrian and cycle facilities and therefore only minor changes are proposed along this portion of the scheme.

Where possible the detailed design will be developed to prioritise cycle facilities and implement the new layouts at junctions for Full Set Back, Partial Set Back and No Set Back.

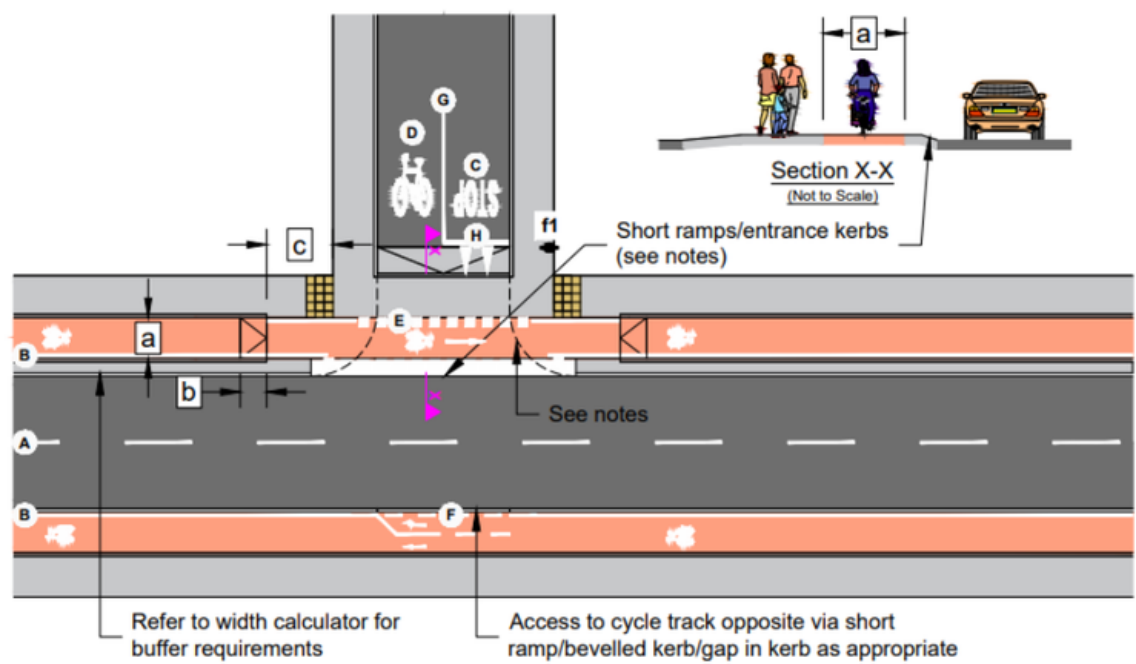
**Fig:1.1 – Full Set Back**



**Figure 1.2: Partial Set Back**



**Fig: 1.3 No Set Back**



**Recommendation**

It is recommended that:

A pedestrian crossing will be incorporated into the scheme north of Longfield.

A Stage 1/2 Road Safety Audit will be undertaken on the scheme prior to the detailed design stage.

<p><b>Ref. No.</b></p> <p>6</p>	<p><b>Submission Name &amp; Address</b></p> <p>Maureen Whelan, Ard Geeha, Cashel Road, Clonmel, E91Y9C2</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>I would like to make the following submissions and observations in relation to the proposed works:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I note that it is proposed to recess the roadway and construct a new footpath and cycle lane in front of the entranceway to the property and the entrance road to Cashel Court. Under this plan it is proposed that there will be a two-step process for the entering and exiting of Cashel Court and the property i.e. stopping before crossing the footpath and cycle lane and then stopping again before proceeding onto the road and vice versa in the other direction. Why is the recess necessary and why does the cycle lane and footpath not continue in a straight line as it continues southbound on the Cashel Road? In my opinion, this double "start-stop" process puts an unnecessary burden on drivers entering and exiting both the property and Cashel Court. Is the width of the proposed start stop areas sufficiently wide to facilitate all types of cars entering and exiting Cashel Court and the property without infringing on either the cycle lane/footpath or the R688 itself.</li> <li>2. The current location of the existing footpath is recessed in front of the property and this recess is frequently used as a space for cars to pull in which obstructs the view of the road and requires anybody exiting the property to move beyond the parked car in order to obtain a clear view. The provision of a start stop area between the road and the footpath/cycle lane would facilitate this practise further and, in my opinion, cause a hazard when exiting the property.</li> <li>3. The location of the bus stop on the southbound carriageway adjacent to the entrance of the property will further obstruct the view of drivers exiting the property. I note that a filter lane is being provided on the northbound carriageway for a right turn at Love Lane. This commences near the rear of the bus stop and in my opinion the creation of same will provide a lane for drivers to overtake any bus stopped at the bus stop and thereby create a hazard to anybody exiting or entering the property. As it currently stands the filter lane that exists is used by drivers as a second lane when travelling southbound at peak times on the Cashel Road.</li> <li>4. There does not appear to be a pedestrian crossing adjacent to the bus stops located closest to the Cashel Road roundabout. Will this be a danger to all road users if pedestrians can freely cross the road at these points without the provision of a structured pedestrian crossing?</li> <li>5. I note that the cycle lane narrows immediately adjacent to the bus stop however does the provision of a cycle lane adjacent to the bus stop create danger to persons alighting from the bus as cyclists travelling southbound on the cycle lane will be cycling with gathered speed coming down Ard Gaoithe hill.</li> <li>6. I would also be obliged to know whether a Road Safety Audit has been carried out in respect of the above works and, if so, whether same is available for public view.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Consideration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The crossing detail proposed at the property and Cashel Court is in accordance with the Full Set Back Detail as described in the new National Cycle Manual dated September 2023. The preferred arrangement is that cycle facilities are fully set back 5m from the main road wherever possible. A full set back crossing located 5m from the road edge has a number of key advantages including:</li> </ol>	



- improving the conflict angle so motorists have better visibility of crossing cyclists and cyclists are kept out of blind spots,
  - provides additional deceleration space and reaction time for motorists,
  - provides waiting space for cars to yield without blocking the cycle track or main road, and
  - provides space to incorporate additional yield markings if required between the crossing and main road.
2. The cycle lane and footpath will be realigned to the carriageway edge to prevent parking at the entrance.
  3. A refuge island will be provided as part of the pedestrian crossing within the Ghost island (right turn lane ) to prevent overtaking.
  4. A pedestrian crossing will be provided to service the crossings.
  5. The bus stop layout was provided by the NTA for inclusion in the scheme design, the layout defined is an extract from bus connects. The detailed design will be developed in accordance with the Cycle Design Manual issued in September 2023 TL202 which provides details for a shared bus stop landing zone.
  6. A Road Safety Audit has not been carried out but will be completed following the Part 8 process and prior to commencing Detailed design.

**Recommendation**

It is recommended that:

- The cycle lane and footpath is realigned to the front of the entrance, adjacent to the carriageway.
- A pedestrian crossing is to be incorporated into the scheme to service the two bus stops north of Cashel Court
- Refuge island to be incorporated into the pedestrian crossing design between the two bus stops to prevent overtaking on the approach to the entrance.
- A Stage 1/2 Road Safety Audit will be undertaken on the scheme prior to the detailed design stage.

Ref. No.	Submission Name & Address
7	National Transport Authority, Dún Scéine, Harcourt Lane, Dublin 2, D02 WT20

**Summary**

**Provision for bus**  
 The NTA is at an advanced stage in the planning of a town bus service to serve Clonmel, in collaboration with Tipperary County Council.

While supportive in principle of the scheme layout as proposed, the NTA requests the inclusion of additional or revised bus stops and infrastructure as follows, to ensure the optimal implementation of the planned town bus service:

1. Drawing no.3: The relocation of the stop pair to the immediate south of Gort Na Smol to a point further south, such that it lies between Chestnut Avenue and Longfield Avenue, and the revision of this stop pair to a staggered layout, i.e. not immediately opposite each other, and;

2. Drawing no.4: A new southbound stop at Boston Scientific to form a pair with the proposed northbound stop, and a new pedestrian crossing or refuge to facilitate the crossing demand created by this revised arrangement.

In the event that the Part 8 scheme is approved, the NTA is available to discuss the two proposals above with Tipperary County Council during the detailed design stage of the scheme.

**Consideration**

1. The Bus stop pair north of Longfield avenue will be relocated to the south of Longfield Avenue, and the revision of this stop pair will have a staggered layout.
2. A new southbound stop at Boston Scientific will be incorporated into the design, and a new pedestrian crossing or refuge to facilitate the crossing demand created by this revised arrangement.

**Recommendation**

The scheme be amended to include the following;

1. The Bus stop pair north of Longfield avenue will be relocated to the south of Longfield Avenue, and the revision of this stop pair will have a staggered layout.
2. A new southbound stop at Boston Scientific will be incorporated into the design, and a new pedestrian crossing or refuge to facilitate the crossing demand created by this revised arrangement.

Ref. No.	Submission Name & Address
8	Transport infrastructure Ireland, Parkgate Business Centre, Parkgate Street, Dublin 8, D08DK10

**Summary**

TII acknowledges receipt of the Part VIII 'Improved Cycle Lanes on the R688, Cashel Road, Clonmel' referral and provides the following observations for the Councils consideration.

1. It is noted that the Part VIII proposal relates to works that include alterations to the N24 roundabout junction with the R688 to warrant the submission of a Design Report in accordance with TII Publications requirements. TII has no record that a Design Report has been submitted in relation to the proposed alterations to the N24 Roundabout Junction with the R688. Approval of the Design Report is required prior to Statutory Processes, in this case a Part 8. This process is set out in TII Publication GN\_GEO\_03030.
2. In addition, consultation should take place with the N24 Waterford to Cahir Project Team to ensure Part VIII proposals are consistent with the NDP national road scheme.

Any revisions to the Part VIII proposal to address the issues identified in the foregoing shall be incorporated into the design prior to determination of the Part VIII in the interests of safeguarding the safety and strategic function of the national road network in the area.



<p><b>Consideration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The scheme terminates north of the N24 National Road, therefore a Design Report was not submitted. The Part 8 was referred to TII for their consideration.</li> <li>2. The Part 8 proposal was referred to the N24 Design team.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>No recommended changes arising from this submission</p>

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>Submission</b>
9	Cllr. Richie Molloy, 6 Heywood Drive, Ardgaoithe, Clonmel, E91P308
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>To ensure that cycle lanes do not encroach on the Cashel road roundabout opposite the entrance to the Ard Gaoithe Estate as this make it more difficult to exit the estate as while officially there is only one lane, in practice there is always two lanes of traffic.</p>	
<p><b>Consideration</b></p> <p>Tipperary County Council is satisfied that there is space to accommodate the cycle infrastructure whilst maintaining the existing arrangement.</p>	
<p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>No recommended changes arising from this submission</p>	

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>Submission Name &amp; Address</b>
10	Stephanie Kerins, 12 Beech View, Ard Na Sidhe, Clonmel, Co Tipperary E91 C6E4
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is significant traffic using the Cashel road by the employees of Boston and Abbott. Several times a day this creates a traffic jam which can extend from the round-a-bout all the way up the Cashel road beyond the entrance to the Longfield Estate. The proposed narrowing of the road will considerably worsen this situation.</li> <li>2. Boston have announced plans to increase their workforce by 400 new jobs. This will almost certainly involve at least 300 new motorists, as most of the cars going in and out of the complex are single drivers. If you intend to narrow the road author strongly suggests Tipperary County Council inform the management of these companies so that they can then make an informed decision as to whether they wish to proceed with this expansion. The traffic situation is barely manageable at the moment. With a substantial increase in work traffic it will approach gridlock!</li> </ol>	

3. Said traffic is then funnelled into a dangerous bottleneck by the Cashel round-a-bout. In fact the existing two lane entrance to the round-a-bout is frequently expanded to three (illegal) lanes in an effort for employees and other road users to gain quick access. Ideally, the road needs widening, not narrowing!
4. The Cashel Road is extremely steep. Even a cursory examination of current cycle usage would show that very few cyclists use this road. The few who attempt it for the most part are forged to push their bikes up the hill because of the extreme gradient. Maybe an exceptionally athletic Tour de France cyclist could manage it, but it is not within the range of mere mortals. Tipperary County Council would therefore be creating a cycle lane for non-existent cyclists!
5. The pedestrian pavements are more than adequate. The author regularly walks her dog up and down the Cashel Road and there is never a problem.
6. The Cashel Road is frequently used by members of the Travelling Community on sulkies, as this is the easiest egress from the Halting Site behind the Rugby Club. A narrowing of the road would make it impossible for motorists to pass these sulkies safely, thus slowing down traffic and adding to the already significant congestion. This is the height of cultural insensitivity.
7. Author is unsure why bus stops are necessary. The only buses which use the Cashel Road are occasional private conveyances collecting and dropping off students. This is done within the confines of appropriate housing estates which is both convenient and safe. Author doubts whether parents would prefer to have their children dropped off or collected on the busy Cashel road. If there is a definite plan for the council to offer public transportation I would be interested to hear it. The addition of bus stops would then make sense.
8. This is unlikely to be a quick building exercise. The disruptive and circuitous diversions and inconvenience seems both short-sighted and distressing. Many of us Clonmel residents still remember with misery the upheaval of the last "improvement" of the bypass, which resulted in a rougher road surface and several not entirely successful attempts at resurfacing. The prospect of a year-long series of building works on a major entrance and exit traffic artery into the town does not bear thinking about; especially since pedestrians are adequately catered for already, and there are virtually no cyclists and few buses!
9. Author requests if Tipperary County Council has undertaken an evaluation of how many buses and cyclists currently use this road. It is expected that Tipperary County Council will publish the results of this enquiry before undertaking ANY building so that the public can ascertain for themselves how many actual people this will benefit. Author assumes that this plan has the approval of both Boston and Abbott...two major employers in Clonmel whose employees are likely to be inconvenienced in addition to the Travelling Community most likely to be affected has also been apprised of this development proposal.

In closing the author notes that the redesigned road will not have a negative impact on flora or fauna, I would ask that you give the same attention to those of us unfortunate souls likely to be affected by this ill-conceived scheme. I urge you to rethink this expensive and disruptive plan.

#### Consideration

1. There is space between the existing road boundaries to accommodate the cycle infrastructure whilst maintaining the existing arrangement for vehicular traffic.
2. Boston Scientific and Abbot were consulted during the design development. The new town bus service and improved cycle facilities will provide alternative modes of transport to the employees, residents and visitors travelling to and from the Cashel Road.
3. The congestion is caused by the volume of traffic during peak hours on the N24 National Route in combination with the peak hour traffic flows on the R688, Cashel Road. The N24 is a National road and carries heavy volumes of traffic connecting Clonmel with Cork, Limerick,



Tipperary, Waterford and Kilkenny. This section of the N24 passing through Clonmel is a key route serving the employment centres and residential community in close proximity of Clonmel and serving other areas using the regional roads R688 and R689. The N24 experiences delays during peak periods with resultant queues on the R688. Currently a design team are working on a sustainable transport solution for the N24 from Waterford to Cahir, the design team are at Phase 2 options selection and we await the publication of the emerging preferred option. The preferred outcome will cater for the current traffic volumes using the N24, including the Cashel Road Junction, and will also present the best option for active modes along the N24 and the adjoining road infrastructure.

4. The use of e-bikes and scooters is on the increase and the proposed cycle infrastructure will enable users of all types of bike and scooter a safe space to travel on the Cashel Road.
5. Where an existing 1.8m wide footpath exists this is to be retained, we have incorporated new footpaths at locations where there is no footpath such as north of Longfield, footpaths are also improved at junctions to improve safety.
6. The carriageway lanes vary from 3-3.5m which is a standard lane width and caters for all users.
7. The roll out of the Clonmel Town bus service is proposed for later this year and will assist with the mode shift for the town. The service to be provided will cater for some of the trips associated with the large trip attractors on the Cashel road.
8. The works will take approximately 12 months, this will inevitably lead to disruption for traffic, however the majority of the works can be undertaken whilst maintaining two way traffic on the regional road.
9. Tipperary County Council has not undertaken a survey of how many buses and cyclists use this route. The new town bus service will utilise the proposed bus infrastructure, the new bus service will operate high frequency routes (2/hour/direction) seven days a week. 22% of households in Clonmel have no car and 50% have one car, the new cycle and bus infrastructure will provide alternative transport options to households and employers on the Cashel Road.

**Recommendation**

No recommended changes arising from this submission

Ref. No.	Submission Name & Address
11	Michael Grennan, Tramore House Regional Design Office Pond Road Tramore X91 RP76
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The proposed development is located to the north of the existing N24 Clonmel Inner Relief Road. It is sited within the study area for the N24 Waterford to Cahir Project for which potential solutions have been developed and are currently being assessed to identify the preferred solution for the project.</p> <p>The project team has reviewed the documentation provided with the planning application specifically in relation to the N24 Waterford to Cahir Project and provides the below submission for consideration. The project team is available to meet and discuss the proposed development and the below submission.</p>	

**Active Travel**

N24 Waterford to Cahir Project includes two objectives related to Physical Activity which are listed below:

- PA 1 - To enable walking and cycling opportunities in a safer environment in the communities along the N24 corridor.
- PA 2 - To contribute to the creation of a healthier environment conducive to active travel.

The Improved Cycle Lanes on the Cashel Road Clonmel scheme can serve to encourage shorter trips in Clonmel, that are currently being made by private vehicles, to shift mode to Active Travel and hence contribute to alleviating congestion on the N24, thereby creating a safer and healthier environment. The project team therefore supports the implementation of this scheme.

**Access**

As part of the TUS sports ground development, a new access to TUS is provided on the west side of the campus linking to the R688 via the Cashel Court housing estate. The N24 Project would suggest that this connection from the R688 to the TUS campus be considered as part of the proposed Active Travel scheme to provide an opportunity for those seeking to access the TUS from the R688 to use this access as opposed to walking/cycling as far as the Cashel Road Roundabout and joining the N24 national primary road to access TUS via the main access from the N24. This could be achieved by for example including an extension of the Active Travel facilities from the R688 to the western access to TUS, including the provision of appropriate signage to make the public using the Active Travel facility on the R688 aware of this access to TUS.

**Proposed Development Boundary Footprint**

The north and south extremities of the proposed development boundary fall within the indicative Management (Green) Option Corridor and Clonmel Road Link No. 3 Corridor currently being considered by the N24 Waterford to Cahir project. These indicative corridors have been developed for the purpose of assessment of potential solutions for the project. The corridors are available to view on the interactive map on the N24 Waterford to Cahir project website. <https://N24waterford2cahir.ie>

As noted above, the N24 project team supports the implementation of this scheme, however it is requested that the R688 Active Travel Project team consult with the N24 Waterford to Cahir Project team as the project progresses through the relevant stages to ensure continued alignment between the two projects.

**Consideration**

1. A connection to TUS from the Cashel Road is outside the extent of this scheme however Tipperary County Council can investigate this proposal in liaison with Cashel Court residents in the future.
2. Tipperary County Council will consult with the N24 project team as the project progresses through detailed design.

**Recommendation**

No recommended changes arising from this submission

## 9. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

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The Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal, subject to the following considerations being implemented, is in line with the Clonmel and Environs Development Plan 2013 and Draft Clonmel Local Area Plan 2024-2030, and will improve pedestrian and cycle facilities, will not impact on the visual amenity of this area, is acceptable in terms of drainage, presents no significant impacts on the conservation objectives of any Natura 2000 site and presents no flood risk issues.

The development as set out on the plans and particulars is considered acceptable and is consistent with the principle of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposed development should proceed subject to the following recommended requirements and considerations.

## 10. REQUIREMENTS & CONSIDERATIONS:

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The development should be subject to the following requirements and considerations;

1. Omit proposed zebra crossing at R688/N24 splitter island south of Ard Gaoithe Drive and omit proposed zebra crossing at slip lane into Ard Gaoithe Drive,
2. Maintain the existing kerb line from the yield line on the R688 -N24 roundabout to a proposed signal control crossing immediately north of the Ard Gaoithe Drive junction.
3. Installation of a signal controlled crossing between Ard Gaoithe Drive and the southern entrance into John Kennedy Motors.
5. Provide two traffic lanes on the southbound carriageway of the R688 from the signal controlled crossing to the proposed Zebra crossing between the bus stops north of Cashel Court which is approximately 100m north of the yield line.
4. The Council shall liaise with Uisce Éireann regarding existing water services infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposal prior to and during construction to ensure that the integrity of Uisce Éireann's infrastructure shall be protected.
5. Any proposal to divert or build over existing water or wastewater services shall be submitted to Uisce Éireann for written approval prior to works commencing.
6. Separation distances between the existing Uisce Éireann assets and proposed structures, new services, trees, etc. will be in accordance with the Uisce Éireann Codes of Practice and Standard Details.
7. Any Uisce Eireann development shall be carried out in compliance with Uisce Éireann Standards codes and practices.
8. All Uisce Éireann infrastructure affected by the works shall be reinstated in accordance with Uisce Éireann Standards.
9. Segregated cycle facilities to be provided on the Ard Gaoithe Roundabout
10. Provide a raised zebra pedestrian crossing north of Longfield to replace the existing uncontrolled pedestrian crossing at this location



11. The cycle lane and footpath is realigned to the front of the residential entrance immediately north of Cashel Court to discourage parking.
12. A Refuge island is to be provided as part of pedestrian crossing to prevent overtaking between the bus stops between Cashel Court and Auburn park.
13. A pedestrian crossing is to be incorporated into the scheme to service the two bus stops between Cashel Court and Auburn park.
14. Repaint the yellow box on the southbound lane of the R688 opposite Heywood Drive to cover both southbound lanes of traffic.
15. The provision of the raised signal-controlled crossing immediately north of the Ard Gaoithe Drive junction will slow traffic down on the approach to the junction and give drivers existing the estate an opportunity to join the southbound lane of the R688.
16. The Bus stop pair north of Longfield avenue will be relocated to the south of Longfield Avenue, and the revision of this stop pair will have a staggered layout.
17. A new southbound stop at Boston Scientific will be incorporated into the design, and a new pedestrian crossing or refuge to facilitate the crossing demand created by this revised arrangement.
18. A Stage 1/2 Road Safety Audit will be undertaken on the scheme prior to the detailed design stage.

Signed: 11.10.23  
 Caroline Conway Date  
 Senior Executive Planner

Signed:  12/10/2023  
 Ann Marie Devaney Date  
 A/Director of Services



**Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann**  
Tipperary County Council

# **Chief Executive's Report**

## **P8TT34**

### **Part VIII Development**

**Safe Routes to Schools,  
Gael Scoil Chluain Meala,  
Clonmel,  
Co. Tipperary**

**October 2023**

## 1. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES THEREOF:

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This Part VIII application includes for proposed Public Realm Upgrades associated with the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Programme for Gaelscoil Chluain Meala, Irishtown Upper, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, at a site of approximately 0.86 ha, to include Cantwell Street (including the junctions of Cantwell Street and Irishtown Upper, Cantwell Street and Western Park/Albert Street, and Cantwell Street and Western Road), the Western Road and Connolly Park junction, part of Irishtown (south of St. Mary's C.B.S. Primary School) and part of Albert Street (north of St. Mary's C.B.S. Primary School).

The Proposed Public Realm Upgrades Works to be carried at the above site, consists of:

### 1. Cantwell Street:

- The introduction of traffic management measures to direct all vehicle movements in a southbound direction only;
- Dedicated off-street bus set down area adjacent to Gaelscoil Chluain Meala;
- Improvement of the Cantwell Street/Western Road junction to include upgrading and widening of existing footpaths, and provision of controlled pedestrian crossings with associated signage and road markings to define gateway to the School Zone;
- Improvement of the Cantwell Street/Irishtown Upper junction to include the removal of on-street parking on the southern side of the junction, upgrading and widening of existing footpaths, and provision of controlled pedestrian crossings north and south of the improved junction, with associated signage and road markings to define gateway to the School Zone;
- The provision of enhanced public realm within the School Zone to include reduced road carriageway widths through the upgrading and widening of existing footpaths, provision of dedicated cycle/pedestrian facilities and soft landscaping;
- Improvement of the Cantwell Street/Western Park/Albert Street junction to include upgrading and widening of existing footpaths, and provision of controlled pedestrian crossings; and
- All associated site and ancillary works above and below ground.

### 2. Western Road and Connolly Park junction:

- Upgrading and widening of existing footpaths;
- New signal-controlled junction and pedestrian crossings; and
- All associated site and ancillary works above and below ground.

3. Traffic Calming south of St. Mary's C.B.S. Primary School along part of Irishtown, with associated signage and road markings to define gateway to School Zone.

4. Traffic Calming north of St. Mary's C.B.S. Primary School along part of Albert Street, with road markings to define gateway to School Zone.

A **Site Location Map** and **Site Layout Plans** for the Proposed Part VIII are attached to this report.

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:

The Gaelscoil Chluain Meala is located at Irishtown Upper, to the west of the Clonmel Town Centre, on the north side of the river. This school is located adjacent to St Mary's CBS, another primary school of similar size, which is included in certain elements of the SRTS proposals.

The schools together form a school precinct at the junction of busy urban roads, which provide for east west radial journeys and north south orbital journeys in Clonmel, and access to St Mary's CBS is considered as part of the overall design.

Gaelscoil Chluain Meala's location adjoining St Mary's CBS is shown in **Figure 1** below.

**Figure 1: Gaelscoil Chluain Meala in the Context of Central Clonmel**



Source: ESRI ArcGIS, annotated PLACE+U, July 2023



### 3. PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

In accordance with Part 8 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, Tipperary County Council made available for public inspection the plans and particulars of the proposed development from 9<sup>th</sup> August 2023 to 8<sup>th</sup> September 2023.

Plans and particulars for the proposed development were available for inspection or purchase at the following locations;

- Tipperary County Council, Civic Offices, Emmet Street, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary
- Tipperary County Council, Civic Offices, Limerick Road, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary
- <https://planning.localgov.ie/en/part-8/application/3640df20-35d7-11ee-b47b-005056880cd6>

Submissions or observations with respect to the proposed development, dealing with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area in which the development will be situated, could be made in writing to the Director of Service, Roads, Transportation and Infrastructure or submitted on line on the Local Government planning portal: <https://planning.localgov.ie/en/part-8/application/3640df20-35d7-11ee-b47b-005056880cd6>

to be received no later than 16:30 on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2023.

Section 4 of this report lists the persons or bodies who made submissions or observations with respect to the proposed development. Section 8 summarises the issues raised under the submissions with respect to the proper planning and development of the area and sets out the response of the Chief Executive to same

### 4. SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED:

11 no. submissions were received during the public consultation period; these are listed in date order below.

Sub. Ref.	Name and address of person making submission
1	Cllr Richie Molloy, 6 Heywood Drive, Ardgaoithe, Clonmel E91P308
2	Michael O'Keeffe, Flemingstown, Newcastle, Clonmel, E91Y825
3	Alexmon Jose, 14 Sundale Lawn, Tallaght, Dublin 24 D24 A7X3
4	Uisce Éireann, PO Box 6000, Dublin 1 Ireland.
5	Andrew and Maria McCoy, Loughtally, Marlfield, Clonmel, E91 Y044
6	Andrea and Michael O'Keeffe, 13 Upper Irishtown, Clonmel, Tipperary, E91 T4A6
7	Alison Forristal, 16 Upper Irishtown, Clonmel, Tipperary E91 P942
8	Sean Grant, 17 Connolly Park, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary
9	Denise M Ryan, Town House Deli, Irishtown, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary
10	Gerard Shanahan, Voice of Vision Impairment, Tipperary PPN, Representative Social inclusion Pillar, Infrastructure S.P.C.

A summary of the submission in addition to the consideration and recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer are included under Section 8 of this report. It is considered that the implementation of the requirements and conditions as set out under Section 10 of this report will address the issues raised in the submissions received.

## 5. PRESCRIBED BODIES & INTERNAL SECTIONS:

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The project was referred to the following prescribed bodies for comment:

- Uisce Éireann

The Part VIII application was also referred to the Clonmel Borough Municipal District Manager and the District Engineer.

A submission was received from Uisce Éireann and same is summarised below. No reports were received from the internal sections.

## 6. PLANNING ASSESSMENT:

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### PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

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#### National Level

##### **Project Ireland 2040 / National Development Plan 2021 -2030**

The Government is firmly committed to encouraging the use of walking, cycling and other active travel methods, and this has been signalled by the recent increase in the active travel budget. This NDP represents a step-change in the approach towards funding active travel in Ireland. Over the next 10 years approximately €360 million per annum will be invested in walking and cycling infrastructure in cities, towns and villages across the country, including Greenways. This investment has a transformative potential to substantially increase the numbers choosing to make active travel part of their daily life, improving personal health and mental well-being, making our city, town, and village centres more vibrant and people focused spaces, and significantly addressing our climate action challenge.

##### **The National Sustainability Mobility Policy**

The National Sustainable Mobility Policy sets out a strategic framework to 2030 for active travel (walking and cycling) and public transport journeys to help Ireland meet its climate obligations. It is accompanied by an action plan to 2025 which contains actions to improve and expand sustainable mobility options across the country by providing safe, green, accessible and efficient alternatives to car journeys.

The policy aims to deliver at least 500,000 additional daily active travel and public transport journeys by 2030 and a 10% reduction in the number of kilometres driven by fossil fuelled cars.

##### **Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future 2009-2020**

Actions 15 and 16 of the policy outlines the Government's vision of creating strong cycling and walking cultures for all towns, villages and rural areas.

'Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future', published by the Department of Transport, recognises that investment in transport infrastructure is important, however, one of the key elements of the document is to ensure people choose sustainable transport modes such as walking, cycling and public transport. The policy is a response to the fact that continued growth in demand for road transport is unsustainable as it will lead to

further congestion, further local air pollution, contribute to global warming, and result in negative impacts to health through promoting increasing sedentary lifestyles.

## **Regional Level**

### **Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Southern Region**

Strategy Statement No. 4 of the RSES relates to Sustainable Mobility and seeks to;

Transforming our transport systems towards well-functioning, sustainable integrated public transport, walking and cycling and electric vehicles.

Key Infrastructural Requirements for Clonmel Town includes;

iv. Transport measures through a Local Transport Plan including continued investment enhancing sustainable transport modes, particularly walking and cycling in the town

Section 6.3.6.10 refers to Walking and Cycling and includes RPO 174 which states that the following walking and cycling objectives are supported and will guide investment subject to the required appraisal:

- Delivery of high-quality safe cycle route network across the Region and cycling environments (applicable to cities, towns and villages) with provision for segregated cycle tracks;
- Development of a safe cycling infrastructure to cater for the needs of all groups of cyclists, especially new cyclists, school children, elderly etc;
- Safe walking and cycle routes especially in the approach to schools;
- A cycle network that is coherent, continuous and safe, particularly when going through busy junctions
- All significant development proposals shall be required to provide a Quality Audit, as referred to in the Design Manual for Roads and Streets;
- Enhance pedestrian facilities in all urban areas in the region

### **Tipperary County Development Plan (CDP) 2022 -2028**

Section 3.4.4 of the CDP 2022 refers to Sustainable Transport and Active Travel and provides that;

Sustainable transport and active travel are a key focus of the Programme for Government as illustrated by the commitment of an allocation of 10% of the total transport capital budget for cycling projects, and an allocation of 10% of the total capital budget for pedestrian infrastructure.

Key areas of focus and change include:

- unprecedented modal shift in all areas by a reorientation of investment to walking, cycling and public transport,
- Sustainable Rural Mobility Plan,
- Accelerating the electrification of the transport system, including electric bikes, electric vehicles, and electric public transport.

Section 12.4 pertains to Modal Shift and Active Travel and identifies;

Smarter Travel a Sustainable Transport Future 2009 – 2020 sets a target for work-related and school-related commuting. In particular, it seeks commuting by car to be reduced from a modal share of 66% to 45% of journeys. The 2016 modal share for work/school related car journeys in Tipperary was 70%, thus, illustrating the challenge ahead. Although the existing countywide modal share is heavily reliant on the private car for commuter/school journeys, there is an opportunity to achieve a modal shift to sustainable transport within



Tipperary's compact urban settlements, particularly for the 42% of people who commute for less than 15 minutes each day. The Council will work with the National Transport Authority through the preparation of LTPs and Active Travel Plans (in identifying the cohort of people that can be targeted for a shift to sustainable modes of transport).

### **Clonmel and Environs Development Plan (CEDP) 2013, as varied**

Section 5.1.4 Pedestrian/Cycle Routes & Mobility Management Plan of the CEDP 2013, as varied, states;

The compact nature of Clonmel provides opportunities to offer alternatives to the use of private cars as a means of transport. The preferred routes for pedestrians and cyclists are from the residential areas to and from places of employment, educational establishments, clubs and recreational facilities and the town centre. The area of the town located within the area bounded by the N24 inner relief route is almost all within 2km of the centre (see Figure 5.2 on Page 40). It is the objective of the Council to improve pedestrian and cycling facilities within the town and especially on the routes between key employment and residential areas outside of the N24 and the town centre.

Policy INF 3: Pedestrian/Cycle Infrastructure It is the policy of the Council to provide for the improvement of facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and those with special mobility requirements as opportunities arise and to require that all new development proposals provide for associated infrastructure and facilities where appropriate and as part of the development

### **Draft Clonmel Local Area Plan (LAP) 2024**

Section 6 Transport and Connectivity Policy 6.2 Support the implementation of the active travel and demand measures identified in the Local Transport Plan (Appendix 2) and require proposals for new development to compliment and demonstrate how they will integrate with the provisions of the Local Transport Plan.

Objective 6A Actively seek funding for investment in active travel and public transport in the town in line with the provisions of the LTP as outlined in Appendix 2 (and any review thereof).

## **Appendix 2 - Local Transport Plan**

### **Draft Clonmel Local Transport Plan**

The active travel measures within the Clonmel Local Transport Plan have been focused on creating a safe and attractive network of footpaths and cycle tracks that are suitable for use by children. This will support safe and sustainable access to local schools and support the national objective of ensuring more journeys to education are made by walking and cycling. All schools within the study area are in close proximity to improved infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists and links to major residential areas. School zone treatments are proposed outside each school to encourage safe driver behaviour and create a traffic calmed environment. In relation to the current Part VIII it is stated;

### **Gaelscoil Chluain Meala & St. Mary's CBS**

These two primary schools are located adjacent to Cantwell Street, Albert Street and Irishtown. Tipperary County Council are currently progressing Safe Routes to School proposals to make Cantwell Street one-way southbound for traffic. This is to facilitate reallocation of road space to provide improved walking and cycling facilities. These proposals are subject to planning approval and designs may change. Figure 6-2 provides an overview of the proposed Safe Route to School design including the creation of a school zone in front of the



Gaelscoil Chluain Meala. The Clonmel LTP incorporates and builds on these measures with one-way traffic also proposed on Connolly Park to facilitate the introduction of segregated cycle facilities connecting Abbey Road to Western Road.

As illustrated in Figure 6-1, there are strong pedestrian and cycle routes proposed connecting these schools to residential areas to the west of Clonmel. Segregated cycle lanes proposed on Glenconnor Road, Western Road and Cahir Road will link with measures on Cantwell Street to provide a safe cycle network connecting to the schools encouraging travel by active modes. Both schools are also located beside Albert Street which is proposed as a quiet route linking to Gordon Place Car Park, Wolfe Tonne Street and the town centre (further details provided in Section 6.2.4)

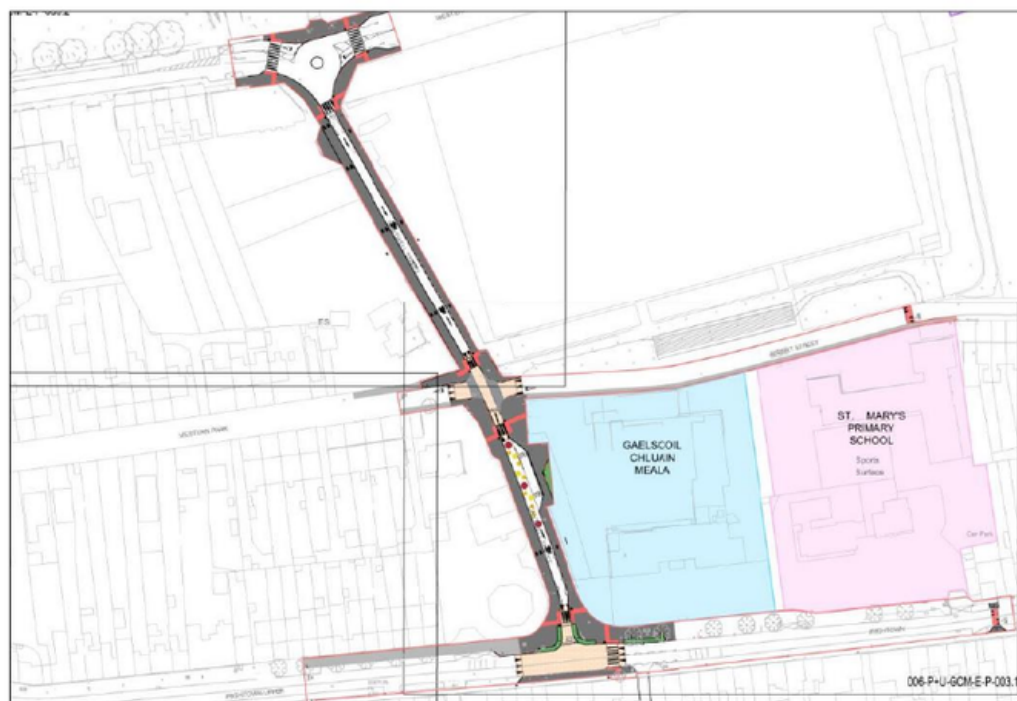


Figure 2: Extract from Draft Clonmel Local Transport Plan (Fig 6-2)

### St. Mary's Parochial School

St. Mary's Parochial School is located along Western Road and will also benefit from the Safe Route to School scheme illustrated in Figure 6-2. The Clonmel LTP recommends segregated cycle facilities on Western Road which will connect directly to St. Mary's Parochial School. Combined with other LTP measures this will provide a safe segregated cycle route from the west of Clonmel to the school. It is proposed that the segregated cycle tracks will be provided on Western Road and onto Grattan Place where quiet routes are available to provide a connection into the town centre.

### PRINCIPLE OF THE PROPOSAL

The development as proposed is considered to comply with the high-level policies set out under Project Ireland 2040 / National Development Plan (NDP) 2021 -2030, The National Sustainability Mobility Policy and Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future 2009-2020. The development is also considered to adhere to Strategy Statement No. 4 (Sustainable Mobility), the key Infrastructural Requirements for Clonmel Town and RPO 174 as set out under the RSES for the Southern Region. Lastly the development as proposed is in accordance with Policy INF 3: Pedestrian/Cycle Infrastructure of the CEDP 2013, as varied, and Policy 6.2 and objective

6A of the Draft Clonmel and Environs Local Area Plan (LAP) 2024 – 2023. Having regard to the above the principle of the proposed development is considered to be acceptable.

### DESIGN AND LAYOUT

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The proposed Part VIII includes a one-way system on Cantwell Street along with other improvements in the Active Travel facilities in the vicinity of the school including:

- Improvements to Front of School to produce a 30kph school zone
- Junction improvements at Cantwell St / Irishtown to improve pedestrian facilities
- Junction improvements at Cantwell St / Western Road to improve pedestrian facilities and
- New Active Travel links on Cantwell Street

The proposal is for a north to south one way system on Cantwell St. The purpose is to remove non-school related through traffic from Cantwell Street thereby allowing for the redistribution of road space for sustainable travel modes and improving safety in and around the school.

In order to compensate for the new one-way system on Cantwell Street and to assist with traffic flows from the south to discharge onto Western Road a new signalised junction is proposed at the junction of Connolly Park and Western Road.

The proposed Part VIII does not raise any design related concerns.

As initially proposed the scheme resulting in a reduction of 7 no on street car parking spaces.

### ARCHAEOLOGY

The works proposed under the Part VIII are outside of any zones of archaeological potential.

### FLOODING

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The site subject to the proposed Part VIII is not identified as being at risk of flooding.

### SERVICES - WASTEWATER DISPOSAL AND SURFACE WATER DISPOSAL

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The proposals do not include for any changes to the existing watermains, wastewater sewers or existing surface trunk drainage services.

The road surface modifications required as part of the proposed development, including new sections of footpath and cycle lanes, will require the relocation of some existing road gullies to alternative locations within the road extents. Additional gullies will be installed along Cantwell Street North. Small rain gardens will be installed. These will have the effect of reducing the overall runoff from the catchment while also filtering the runoff from the areas connected to the rain gardens. The rain gardens will be fitted with overflow pipes connected to the main sewer lines to cater for severe events which surpass the capacity of the rain gardens. As such, the modifications to the current road drainage system will be limited to relocation of gullies and installation of small rain gardens only. Beyond the new rain gardens, no other changes to the overall drainage configuration are proposed and surface water runoff will continue to be routed to the Clonmel WWTP for treatment prior to discharge.



## 7. APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

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The Planning Authority has had regard to the document 'Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities' published by the DoEHLG in December 2009. This document provides a guide to the requirements of Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive.

An Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report has been prepared by SWECO Ireland Ltd for the project and this report identifies that there is one Natura 2000 site, the Lower River Suir Special Area of Conservation (SAC), within the zone of influence of the project. The report determined that there will be no habitat removal, direct discharge or new emissions to the River Suir as a result of the proposed development. Therefore, there is no pathway for pollution as a result of the proposed development. The Appropriate Assessment screening concluded that the proposed development would not be likely to give rise to significant or indeterminate impacts on any Natura 2000 site.

I concur with the findings of the AA Screening Report.

The proposed development is not a prescribed class of development that requires Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as set out in Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. The development is sub-threshold with respect to Schedule 5, Part 2, Class 10(b)(iv) i.e.

Urban development which would involve an area greater than 2 hectares in the case of a business district, 10 hectares in the case of other parts of a built-up area and 20 hectares elsewhere. (In this paragraph, "business district" means a district within a city or town in which the predominant land use is retail or commercial use.)

The site area is 0.86 ha.

The report contains an examination of the nature, scale and location of the development having regard to the criteria set out under Schedule 7A. The report concludes that;

- The proposed development predominantly involves the upgrading of existing regional and local road infrastructure;
- Any potential negative effects associated with the construction phase of the proposed development (e.g. noise, traffic management etc.) will be temporary in duration and localised. Routine best practice construction and pollution prevention methods will ensure that any potential negative impacts are minimised;
- The operational phase of the proposed development will result in positive long-term effects for the population of Clonmel.
- The proposed development will not adversely affect any Natura 2000 sites or sensitive habitats either on its own or in combination with other projects.

I am satisfied that there is no likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the proposed development and EIA is not required and I concur with the findings of the EIA Screening Report.

## 8. SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION'S:

This section summarises the submission made on the proposed development and also gives the consideration and recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer to the submissions made, taking account of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, the statutory obligations of any local authority in the area, and any relevant policies or objectives.

Ref. No.	Submission Name
1,2,3,6,7,9	Cllr Richie Molloy, Michael O'Keeffe, Alexmon Jose, Andrea and Michael O'Keeffe, Alison Forristal, Denise M Ryan (Town House Deli).
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Submission No's 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 9 are summarised and considered collectively as these submissions raise similar concerns in relation to the proposed change to existing car parking and footpath arrangements at No's 14-22 Irishtown Upper, opposite the Cantwell St Junction. The concerns raised are summarised as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed changes to the footpath outside the Your Stop shop will impact on business and it is requested that same is retained as per the current layout.</li> <li>• The Your Stop shop serves the elderly, local community and offers a place for locals to meet and chat. The removal of parking outside the shop will make it impossible for the customers to access the shop and could very well result in the closure of the shop. The council should be trying to support small businesses.</li> <li>• There is no drainage outside the Your Stop shop, the widening of the footpath will increase the risk of flooding.</li> <li>• Concern raised regarding stock deliveries to the Your Stop shop and the Town House Deli and the impact of the proposed works on same.</li> <li>• Objection to the removal of parking outside number 13 Irishtown Upper on safety grounds and the fact the family have a young child, therefore require parking in close proximity to their home.</li> <li>• Objection to removal of car parking serving No 16 Irishtown Upper as same would force residents to use a back lane which is stated to be unsafe owing to absence of lighting and antisocial behaviour.</li> <li>• The changes are stated to impact on ambulances access and would also negate against any future requirement for a disabled parking space needed to serve the dwellings at this location in the future,</li> <li>• Age friendly parking required to serve the Town House Deli. Same should have no impediments, such as high kerbs so customers can get into the shop, pick up their food and get back to their car safely.</li> <li>• The submission made from the Town House Deli acknowledges the need for this project so that children have a safe passage to the school, but business and elders need to be considered too. Our business is small family run, giving a lot of employment, and if parking is an issue for our customers, I fear for the survival of our shop.</li> </ul>	



### Consideration

Across Ireland, approximately 55% of children are driven to primary school, the SRTS programme was developed to encourage pupils to walk or cycle. A Delivery Plan for Gaelscoil Chluain Meala was prepared by the responsible SRTS Infrastructure Officer with An Taisce and identified the Irishtown - Cantwell Street junction as difficult to navigate for children. This resulted in the development of a safer layout for the Irishtown – Cantwell Street Junction during the design development to address the difficulties identified.

Tipperary County Council has considered the concerns raised in the submissions received, as summarised above, and has reviewed the design in order to address same. It is proposed that the scheme be amended as follows;

- Retain car parking to the front of properties 14-18 Irishtown Upper. The requirement to upgrade the zebra crossing to 4m wide will result in the removal of 1 car parking space to the western side of the existing zebra crossing as per the layout below.

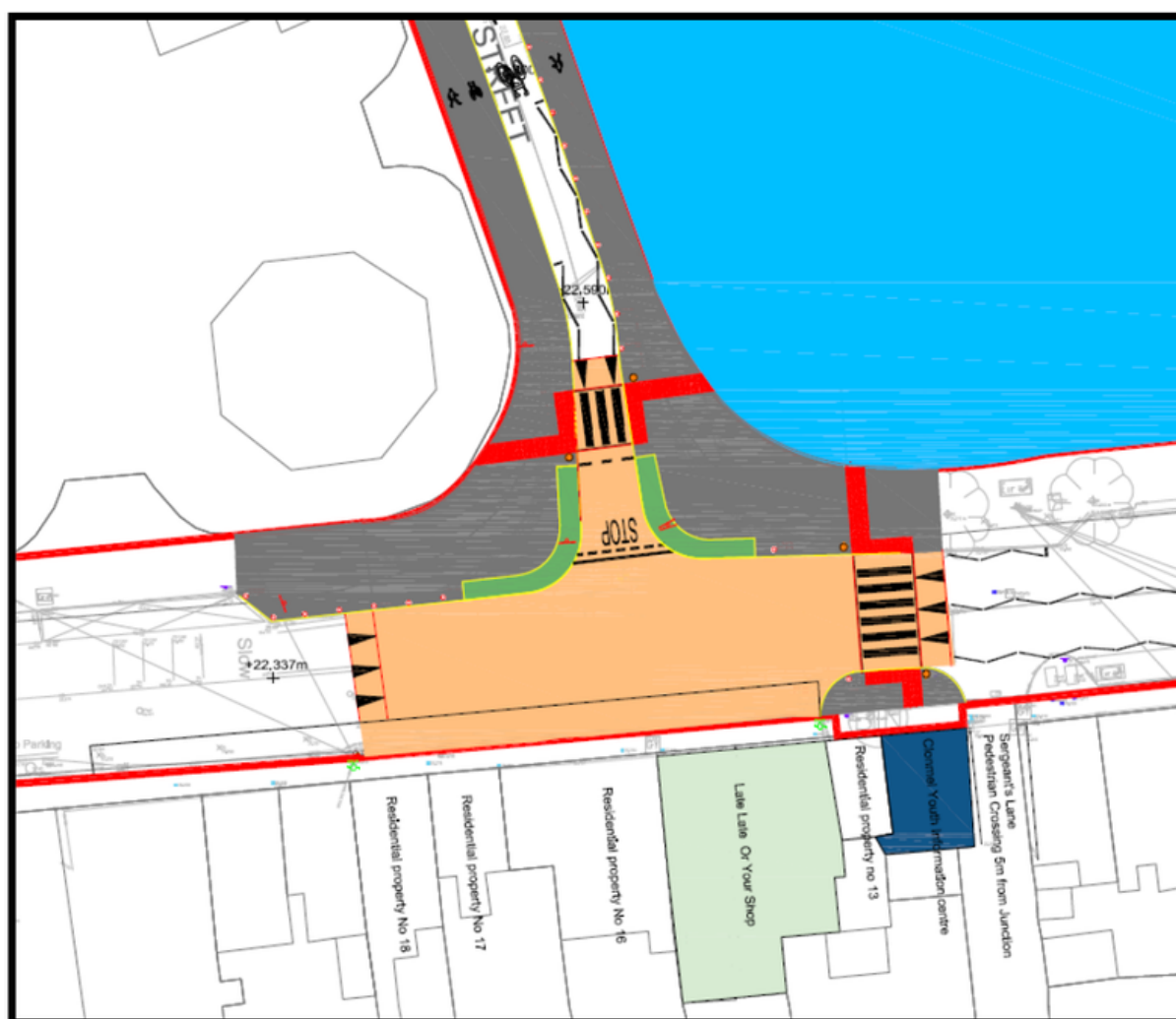


Plate 1: Car parking to be retained at Irishtown Upper

The existing drainage regime for the site will be maintained with the addition of some gullies where required, the drainage to the front of properties number 13-18 on Irishtown Upper will be reviewed during the detailed design.

#### Recommendation

It is recommended that:

- Parking is to be retained to the front of properties 14-18 Irishtown Upper.
- The detailed design will be developed to ensure adequate drainage is provided to the front of properties 13-18 Irishtown Upper.

Ref. No.	Submission Name
4	Uisce Éireann, PO Box 6000, Dublin 1 Ireland.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Uisce Éireann has no objection in principle to the proposal, however our records indicate the presence of water services infrastructure which may be impacted by the proposed development.</p> <p>Therefore, Uisce Éireann requests the applicant to liaise with Uisce Éireann during the final design stage of the proposed development works in order to ascertain the impact on the existing Uisce Éireann network infrastructure so that protection works or replacement works can be agreed and carried out as appropriate.</p> <p>Uisce Éireann requests that prior to any works being undertaken, that the location of any / all watermain(s) / sewer(s) and any associated fittings shall be confirmed on the ground with the local water curator.</p> <p>The new kerb-lines should be set out on site so that the local water curator can ensure that the new kerb-line will not be sitting on top of the existing water main and/or sewer line as the new kerb-line appears in close proximity to this infrastructure in the submitted drawings.</p> <p>Uisce Éireann requests that the integrity of the infrastructure shall be protected during the works and the Council's water service's engineer consulted prior to and during construction.</p> <p>Uisce Éireann respectfully requests any grant of permission be conditioned as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The applicant shall liaise with Uisce Éireann regarding existing water services infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposal prior to and during construction to ensure that the integrity of Uisce Éireann's infrastructure shall be protected both during and after the completion of the works relating to this proposal.</li> <li>2. Any proposals by the applicant to divert or build over existing water or wastewater services shall be submitted to Uisce Éireann for written approval prior to works commencing.</li> <li>3. Separation distances between the existing Uisce Éireann assets and proposed structures, other services, trees, etc. have to be in accordance with the Uisce Éireann Codes of Practice and Standard Details.</li> <li>4. All development shall be carried out in compliance with Uisce Éireann Standards codes and practices.</li> </ol>	

5. All Uisce Éireann infrastructure affected by the works shall be reinstated in accordance with Uisce Éireann Standards.

Reason: To ensure adequate provision of water and wastewater facilities.

**Consideration**

Tipperary County Council will liaise with Uisce Éireann as requested and will include the suggested conditions set out in the submission received as requirements under Section 10 of this report.

**Recommendation**

It is recommended that:

1. The Council liaise with Uisce Éireann regarding existing water services infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposal prior to and during construction to ensure that the integrity of Uisce Éireann's infrastructure shall be protected.
2. Any proposal to divert or build over existing water or wastewater services shall be submitted to Uisce Éireann for written approval prior to works commencing.
3. Separation distances between the existing Uisce Éireann assets and proposed structures, new services, trees, etc. will be in accordance with the Uisce Éireann Codes of Practice and Standard Details.
4. Any Uisce Éireann development shall be carried out in compliance with Uisce Éireann Standards, codes and practices.
5. All Uisce Éireann infrastructure affected by the works shall be reinstated in accordance with Uisce Éireann Standards.

Ref. No.	Submission Name & Address
5	Andrew & Maria McCoy, Loughtally, Marlfield, Clonmel, E91 Y044
<b>Summary</b>	
That the markings 'SCHOOL BUS ONLY' be used at the proposed new bus bay on Cantwell Street and that they are in the length dimension of the bay. (as the markings are now)	
<b>Consideration</b>	
Road markings 'SCHOOL BUS ONLY' will be applied to the new bus bay for its full length.	
<b>Recommendation</b>	
It is recommended that :	
Road markings 'SCHOOL BUS ONLY' will be applied to the new bus bay for its full length.	



<b>Ref. No.</b>  8	<b>Submission Name</b>  Sean Grant, 17 Connolly Park, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary
<b>Summary</b>  <p>This submission raises concern in relation to access and egress from a property on Connolly Park and the submission states that it will be more difficult to exit the property in the event traffic lights are erected. The submission acknowledges that traffic will increase on Connolly park due to the one way system on Cantwell Street. It is extremely difficult to enter and leave the property at the moment due to the number of cars parked on the road.</p>	
<b>Consideration</b>  <p>The proposed plan does not include any changes to the kerb lines, footpaths or accesses at the entrance in question and therefore there will be no change to the accessibility of the property. The introduction of the traffic lights will provide better controls at the junction to aid access and egress to and from Connolly Park.</p> <p>Tipperary County Council will monitor the operation of Connolly Park following the implementation of the one way system on Cantwell Street. Tipperary County Council do not anticipate increased difficulty for residents entering and exiting their homes due to the new traffic management arrangement, however we will consider options in relation to parking if further difficulties are identified.</p> <p>The proposed one way system on Cantwell St which is being implemented to improve safety for the school children will lead to an increase in traffic on Connolly Park to mitigate this the proposals include the introduction of a signal-controlled (traffic lights) junction at Connolly Park / Western Road which will improve safety and capacity at this junction.</p>	
<b>Recommendation</b>  <p>It is recommended that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tipperary County Council to monitor the operation of Connolly Park following the implementation of the One way system on Cantwell Street.</li> </ul>	

Ref. No.	Submission Name & Address
10	Gerard Shanahan, Voice of Vision Impairment, Tipperary PPN, Representative Social inclusion Pillar, Infrastructure S.P.C.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The submission includes reference to other schemes within Tipperary County County which have been referred to the relevant sections within the council.</p> <p>The submission raises concerns in relation to the bus stop layout outside the Gaelscoil.</p> <p>Voice of Vision Impairment (VVI) is not in favour of pavements for mixed use or level shared space arrangements where there is an obvious danger that pedestrians can come into contact with other road users whether cyclists or vehicles. Mixing cyclists and pedestrians is a contentious issue. Children at the best of times will use as much of a pavement as possible and unless there is some set definition to illustrate what surface is designated for, this will be abused.</p> <p>Raised table crossings: there is greater chances of doing an injury to lower leg joints as either accidents can occur where individuals may in stepping aside to allow others to pass encounter lower joint injuries due to the curved slope of the edges of a raised table. Similarly, paved raised crossings can cause similar injury's if one has to place one foot off the side of the raised crossing to avoid oncoming pedestrians from the other direction.</p>	
<p><b>Consideration</b></p> <p>The bus stop will be designed in accordance with standards ensuring the correct kerb height is specified.</p> <p>The Safe Routes to School project for the Gaelscoil was designed in accordance with DMURS and the Cycle Design Manual (CDM). The design was developed with input from the National Transport Authority, the responsible SRTS Infrastructure Officer of An Taisce, Tipperary County Councils Active travel Team and the design team within Place +U.</p> <p>Tipperary County Council acknowledges the points raised in the submission in relation to shared surfaces and raised table junctions and will ensure that measures will be incorporated into the detailed design to address the concerns raised. The design team will review the alternatives described in the submission and any other possible solutions to ensure the space for different modes is defined for all users.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the delivery of fully segregated cycle and pedestrian facilities is not possible on this street due to the available widths between existing boundaries, therefore the only alternative is a shared space. Tipperary County Council will review the possibility of providing differential surfacing on the shared surface.</p> <p>Tactile paving and beacon poles will be provided in accordance with current design standards.</p>	
<p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>It is recommended that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The detailed design for the project is developed to deliver an accessible streetscape, in particular, the raised junctions are to be clearly defined for the visually impaired.</li> </ul>	

- Bus stops, tactile paving and shared surfaces to be implemented in accordance with current design guidance.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

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The Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal, subject to the following considerations being implemented, is in line with the Clonmel and Environs Development Plan 2013, as varied, and the Draft Clonmel Local Area Plan 2024-2030, and will improve pedestrian and cycle facilities, will not impact on the visual amenity of this area, is acceptable in terms of drainage, presents no significant impacts on the conservation objectives of any Natura 2000 site and presents no flood risk issues.

The development as set out on the plans and particulars is considered acceptable and is consistent with the principle of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposed development should proceed subject to the following recommended requirements and considerations.

## 10. REQUIREMENTS & CONSIDERATIONS:

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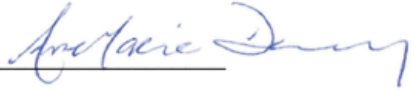
The development should be subject to the following:

1. Parking is to be retained to the front of properties 14-18 Irishtown Upper as shown in Plate 1 above.
2. The detailed design will be developed to ensure adequate drainage is provided to the front of properties 13-18 Irishtown Upper.
3. The Council shall liaise with Uisce Éireann regarding existing water services infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposal prior to and during construction to ensure that the integrity of Uisce Éireann's infrastructure shall be protected.
4. Any proposal to divert or build over existing water or wastewater services shall be submitted to Uisce Éireann for written approval prior to works commencing.
5. Separation distances between the existing Uisce Éireann assets and proposed structures, new services, trees, etc. will be in accordance with the Uisce Éireann Codes of Practice and Standard Details.
6. Any Uisce Eireann development shall be carried out in compliance with Uisce Éireann Standards codes and practices.
7. All Uisce Éireann infrastructure affected by the works shall be reinstated in accordance with Uisce Éireann Standards.
8. Road markings 'SCHOOL BUS ONLY' will be applied to the new bus bay for its full length.
9. Tipperary County Council shall monitor the operation of Connolly Park following the implementation of the One way system on Cantwell Street.
10. That the Detailed design for the project is developed to deliver an accessible streetscape, in particular, the raised junctions are to be clearly defined for the visually impaired.
11. Bus stops, tactile paving and shared surfaces to be implemented in accordance with current design guidance.

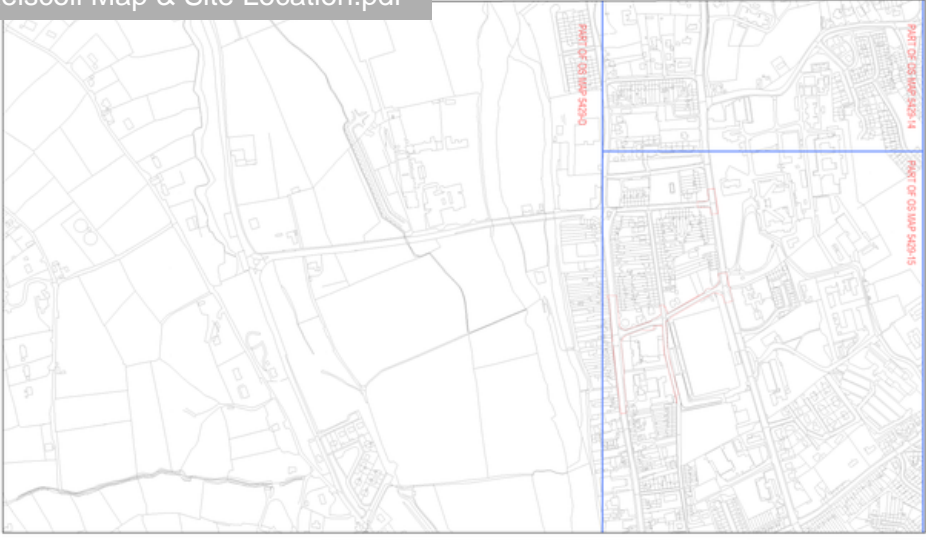
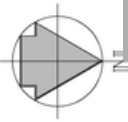




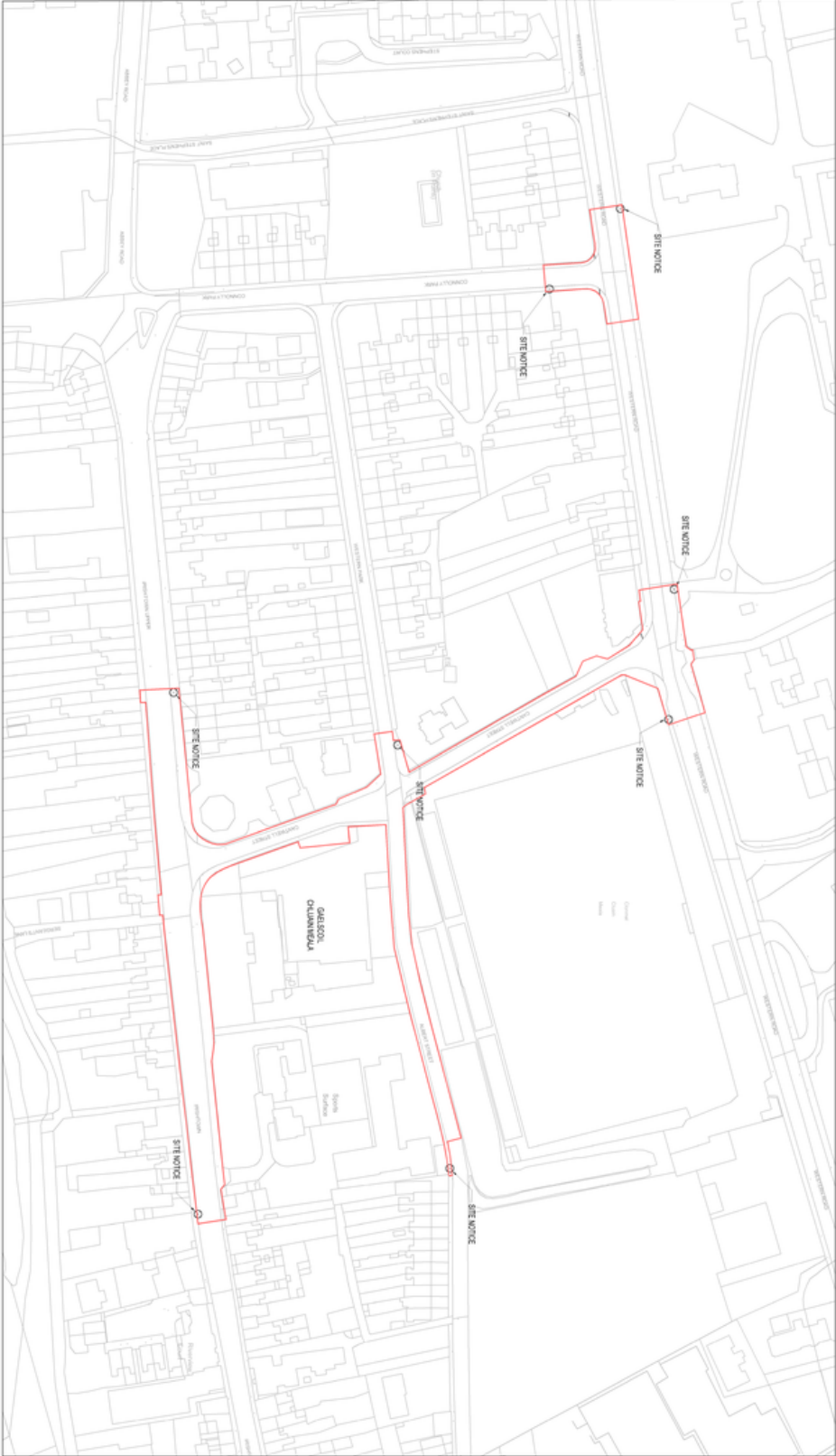
Signed: 12.10.23  
Caroline Conway Date  
Senior Executive Planner



Signed: 12/10/2023  
Ann Marie Devaney Date  
A/Director of Services



OS MAP  
SCALE 1:500



SITE LOCATION  
SCALE 1:100

**STANDARD INSTRUCTIONS**

1. THE PLANNING OFFICER HAS CONDUCTED A VISUAL SURVEY OF THE SITE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA AND HAS FOUND NO OBVIOUS CONFLICTS WITH THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS BELIEVED TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN. THE PLANNING OFFICER HAS CONDUCTED A VISUAL SURVEY OF THE SITE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA AND HAS FOUND NO OBVIOUS CONFLICTS WITH THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS BELIEVED TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

2. THE PLANNING OFFICER HAS CONDUCTED A VISUAL SURVEY OF THE SITE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA AND HAS FOUND NO OBVIOUS CONFLICTS WITH THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS BELIEVED TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

3. THE PLANNING OFFICER HAS CONDUCTED A VISUAL SURVEY OF THE SITE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA AND HAS FOUND NO OBVIOUS CONFLICTS WITH THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS BELIEVED TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

**GENERAL NOTES**

ALL DIMENSIONS TO FACE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS BELIEVED TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

THE PLANNING OFFICER HAS CONDUCTED A VISUAL SURVEY OF THE SITE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA AND HAS FOUND NO OBVIOUS CONFLICTS WITH THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS BELIEVED TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

**REVISION REGISTER**

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	02/06/2023	PRELIMINARY DESIGN
2	02/06/2023	PRELIMINARY DESIGN
3	02/06/2023	PRELIMINARY DESIGN
4	02/06/2023	PRELIMINARY DESIGN
5	02/06/2023	PRELIMINARY DESIGN
6	02/06/2023	PRELIMINARY DESIGN
7	02/06/2023	PRELIMINARY DESIGN
8	02/06/2023	PRELIMINARY DESIGN
9	02/06/2023	PRELIMINARY DESIGN
10	02/06/2023	PRELIMINARY DESIGN

**AS NOTED**

**PLANNING**

**CLIENT:** TIPPERARY COUNTY COUNCIL

**PROJECT:** SATE ROUTES TO SCHOOL

**DRAWING TITLE:** OS MAP & SITE LOCATION

**DATE:** 02/06/2023

**PROJECT NO:** 006

**SCALE:** 1:500

**STATUS:** AS NOTED

**PLANNING:** 001.0

**ROUTE:** 001.0








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# Tipperary Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2029

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## Framework Local Economic and Community Plan

## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

## Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation/Term	Definition
CDP	County Development Plan
Co.	County
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DEIS	Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools
ED	Electoral Division
EI	Enterprise Ireland
ESRI	Economic and Social Research Institute
ETB	Education and Training Board
EU	European Union
GIS	Geographical Information System
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HLG	High-Level Goal
HP	Trutz Haase and Jonathan Pratschke
LCDC	Local Community Development Committee
LEADER	Liaison Entre Actions de Développement de l'Économie Rurale Links Between Actions for the Development of the Rural Economy
LECP	Local Economic and Community Plan
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
NDP	National Development Plan
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NPF	National Planning Framework
PPN	Public Participation Network
RAPID	Revitalising Areas through Planning, Investment and Development
RSES	Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy
SAP	Small Area of Population
SCO	Sustainable Community Objectives
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDO	Sustainable Economic Development Objectives
SICAP	Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme
TEA	Tipperary Energy Agency
TCC	Tipperary County Council
TUS	Technological University of the Shannon
UN	United Nations



## Acknowledgements

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All mapping has been produced using open-source GIS software (QGIS) and contains Irish Public Sector Data (data.gov.ie) licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CCBY 4.0) licence. Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Unless otherwise stated, all statistical data is based on the CSO Census of Population 2016 and 2022.

Deprivation Index information and mapping are based on Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017) The 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index, accessed at [www.trutzhaase.eu](http://www.trutzhaase.eu)



LECP Public Consultation 2023

Tipperary  
Local Economic and  
Community Plan  
2024-2029



Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann  
Tipperary County Council



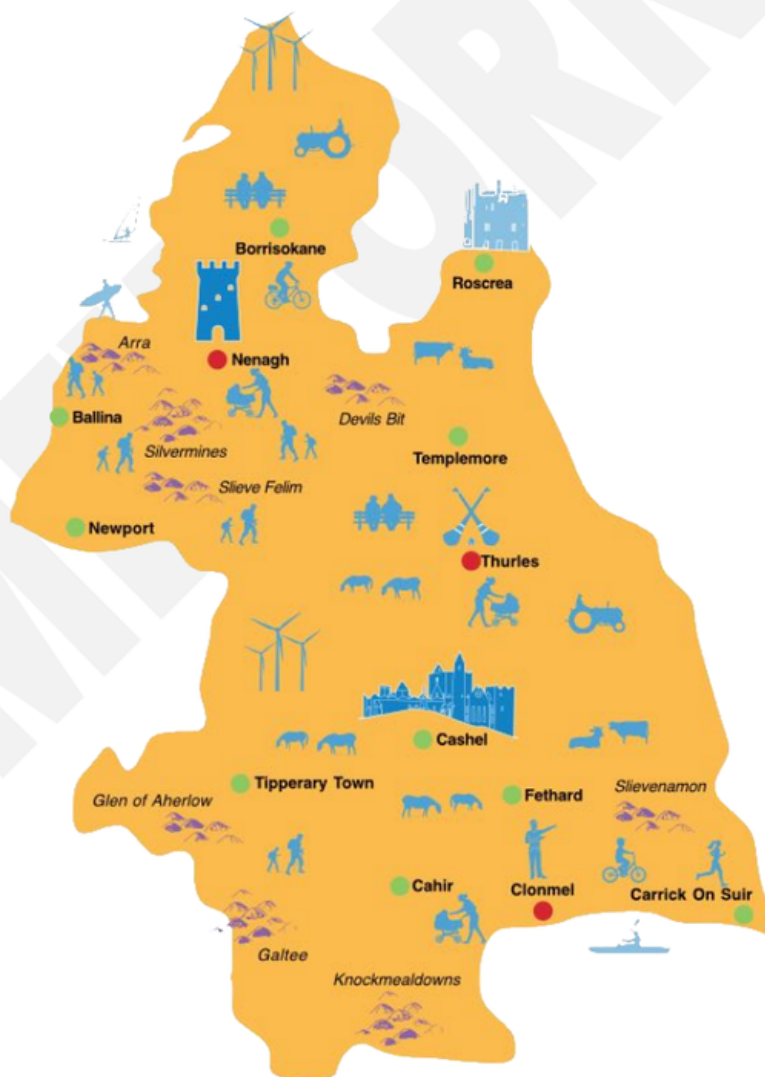
# 1 Introduction

Tipperary Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) sets out, for six years, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic and community development of the county.

Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs) are the primary tool for delivering actions from national and regional strategies at a local level. The LECP is designed to integrate actions and initiatives related to economic and community development in Tipperary into a single unified strategy.

Over the lifetime of the county's first LECP (2015-2020), substantial progress was made towards implementing the plan's High-Level Goals through a coordinated effort between the County Council and other local agencies and organisations.

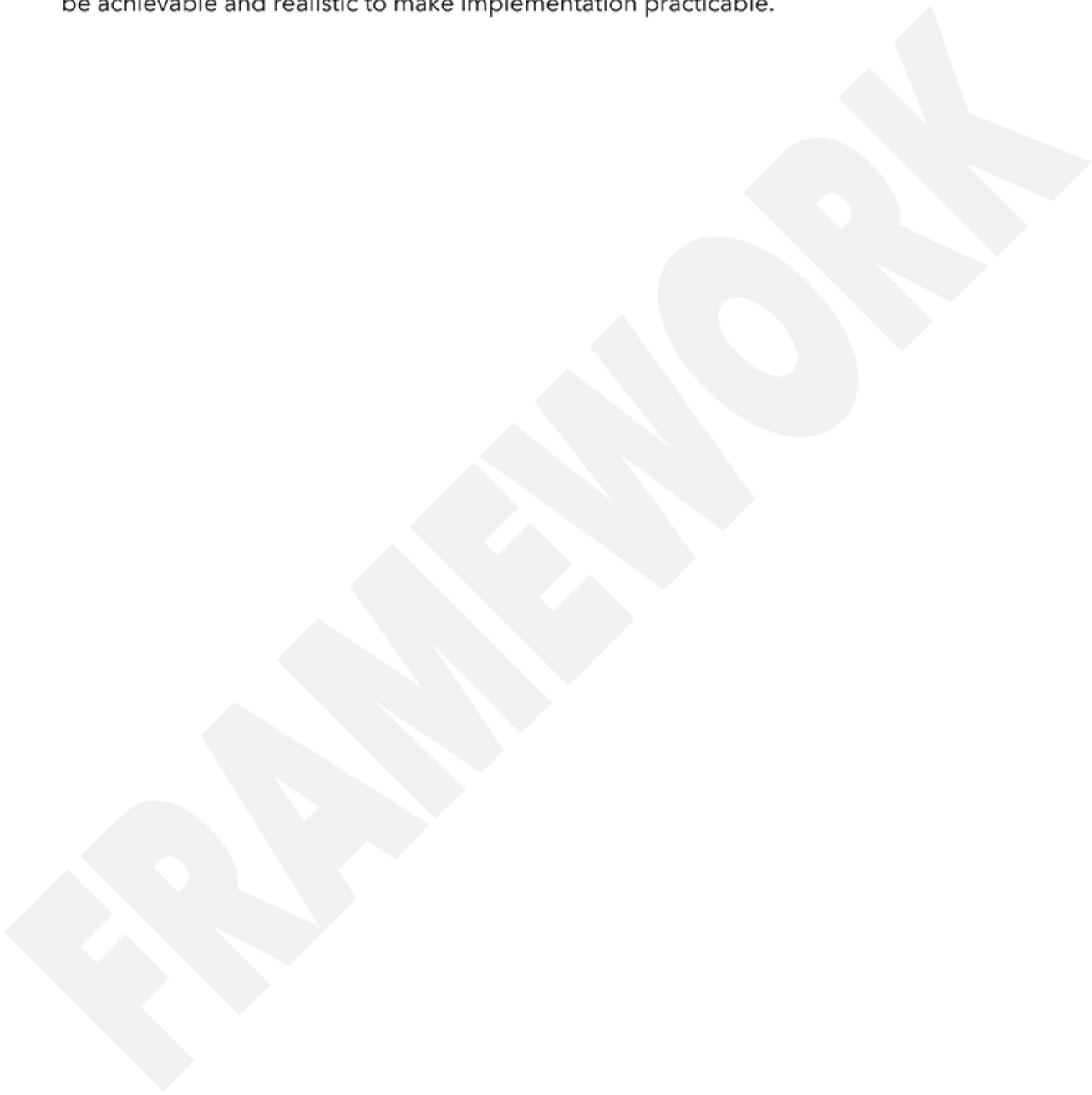
The High-Level Goals that form part of the Tipperary LECP 2024-2029 build on the foundation of the first LECP and include new elements that will support the vision set out in the County Development Plan 2022-2028: -



*'Tipperary will be a vibrant place where people can live, visit and work in a competitive and resilient economy, a sustainable environment, and an inclusive and active community'.*

**Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes**

The High-Level Goals set the general direction of travel for the Tipperary Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP). The High-Level Goals are designed to remain consistent throughout the six-year Plan period commencing in 2024. The LECP Advisory Group of the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) has determined that the goals should be ambitious and evidence-based, founded on the analysis of the socio-economic data and the multi-level consultation processes undertaken as part of the plan development. The goals must be achievable and realistic to make implementation practicable.



## 2 Development Structures

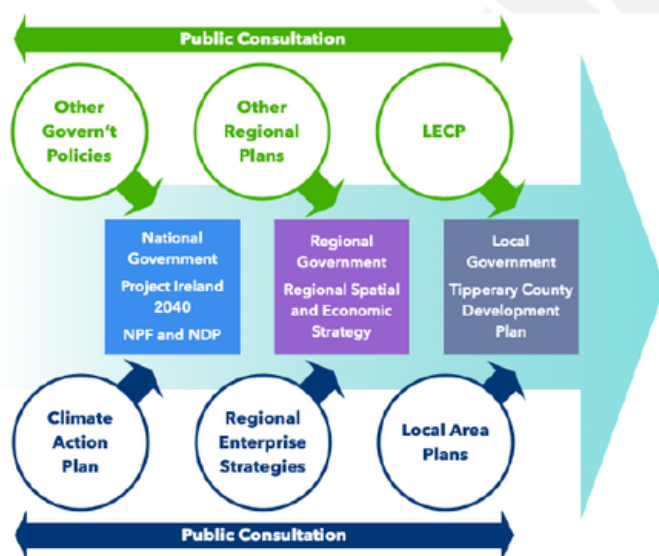
The LECP delivers national and regional goals at a local level. The County Tipperary LECP is a multi-agency plan, which means that actions will be delivered by a wide range of service providers. Service providers include Tipperary County Council, both by itself and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.

In line with the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty, Tipperary County Council is committed to promoting equality, preventing discrimination, and protecting the human rights of employees, customers, service users and everyone affected by their policies and plans.

### 2.1 Policy Context and Alignment

The figure below illustrates how national plans and strategies are referenced at regional and local levels. Tipperary LECP is informed by the goals, objectives and best practices outlined in these and other plans and strategies<sup>1</sup>.

Figure 1 - Policy Context



The economic elements of the LECP have been developed by the Tipperary County Council Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee (SPC), while the LCDC has developed the community elements.

The LECP has been designed to be consistent with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) and the core strategy and objectives of the County Development Plan. In addition, the LECP has regard to various other relevant

Government policy initiatives.

LECP has been developed within an evolving national, regional, and local policy context. An Implementation Plan will ultimately be created to enable the necessary flexibility to accommodate policy evolution.

The main feature of this overall Framework LECP is a set of High-Level Goals for the integrated plan, which are supported by specific Sustainable Objectives under the respective economic and community streams. Each objective considers potential outcomes and high-level indicators for the six-year planning period.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 3 for a comprehensive list of key policy documents.



## UN Sustainable Development Goals

The LECP must focus more on sustainability through alignment with the seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030, all people will enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs are integrated and recognise that action in one area will affect outcomes in others and that development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

Figure 2 - UN Sustainable Development Goals



## Conformity

The LECP must conform to relevant Regional, National and EU targets. A major requirement of the process is the creation of a shared evidence base to inform decision-making by the LCDC and the Economic Development and Enterprise SPC.

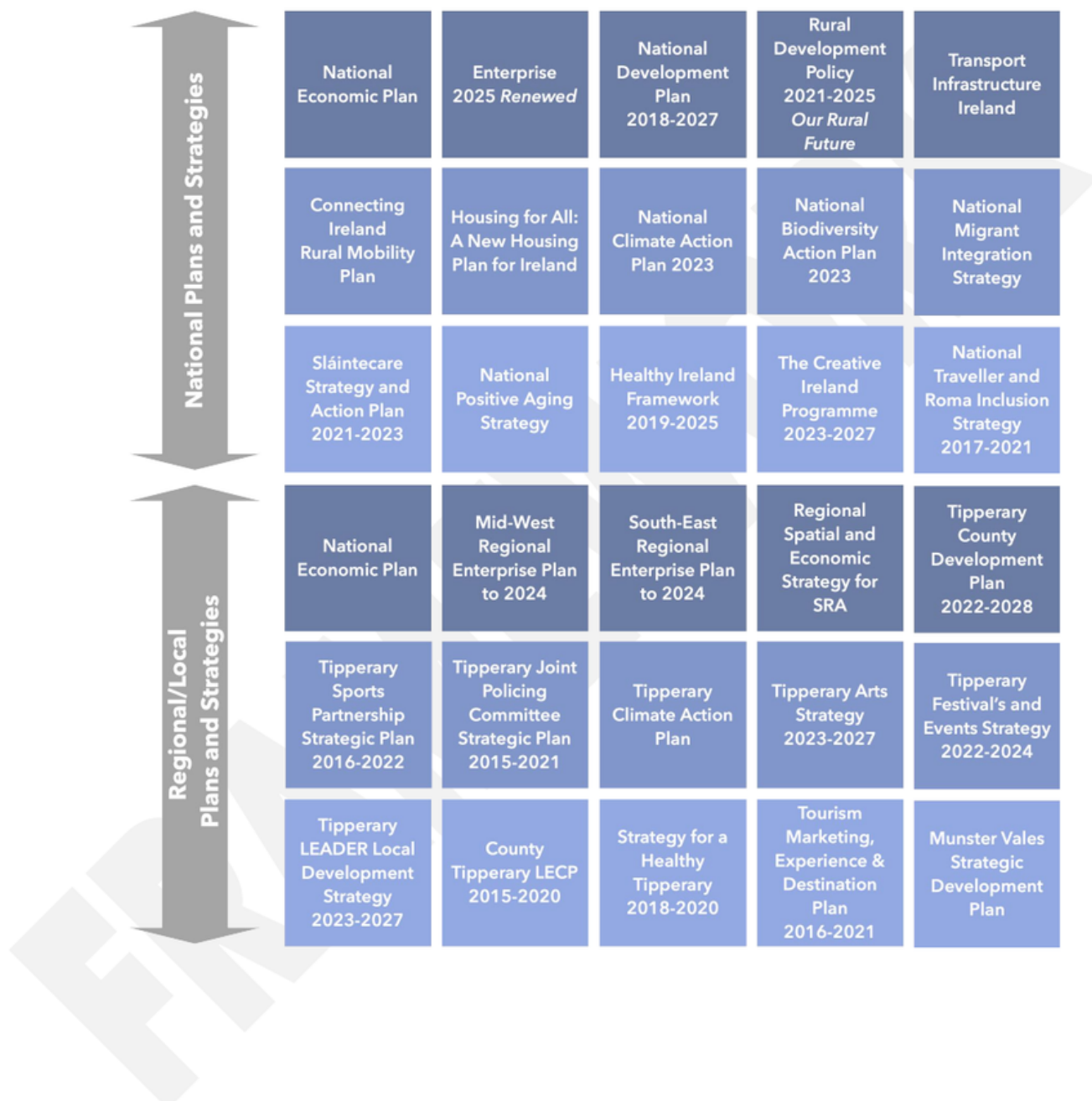
Conformity across strategic policies is crucial for several reasons: -

- **Attracting Investment:** Investors often look for stable and predictable policy environments, and adherence to high-level policies can make the county more attractive to businesses.
- **Consistency:** Conformity ensures consistency and coherence in the government's approach to various issues. When policies align with overarching goals and principles, it becomes easier to implement them effectively.
- **Efficiency:** It promotes efficiency by reducing duplication and overlaps in policies. When policies conform, resources can be allocated more efficiently, and agencies can work together more effectively.
- **Long-term Planning:** It facilitates long-term planning by providing a stable framework for everyone to operate. This stability is essential for making long-term strategic decisions and investments that benefit the county.
- **Resilience:** A well-coordinated and consistent strategic framework will help the county respond effectively to unexpected events.
- **Social Cohesion:** Strategic policies can reduce social tensions and promote unity when perceived as fair and just.

**Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes**

- **Sustainability:** Policies that align with sustainability objectives can help the county address environmental challenges and work towards a more sustainable future.
- **Transparency:** When policies are clear and aligned with broader objectives, it is easier for the public to understand and scrutinise the actions.

Figure 3 - Key Plans Informing the LECP



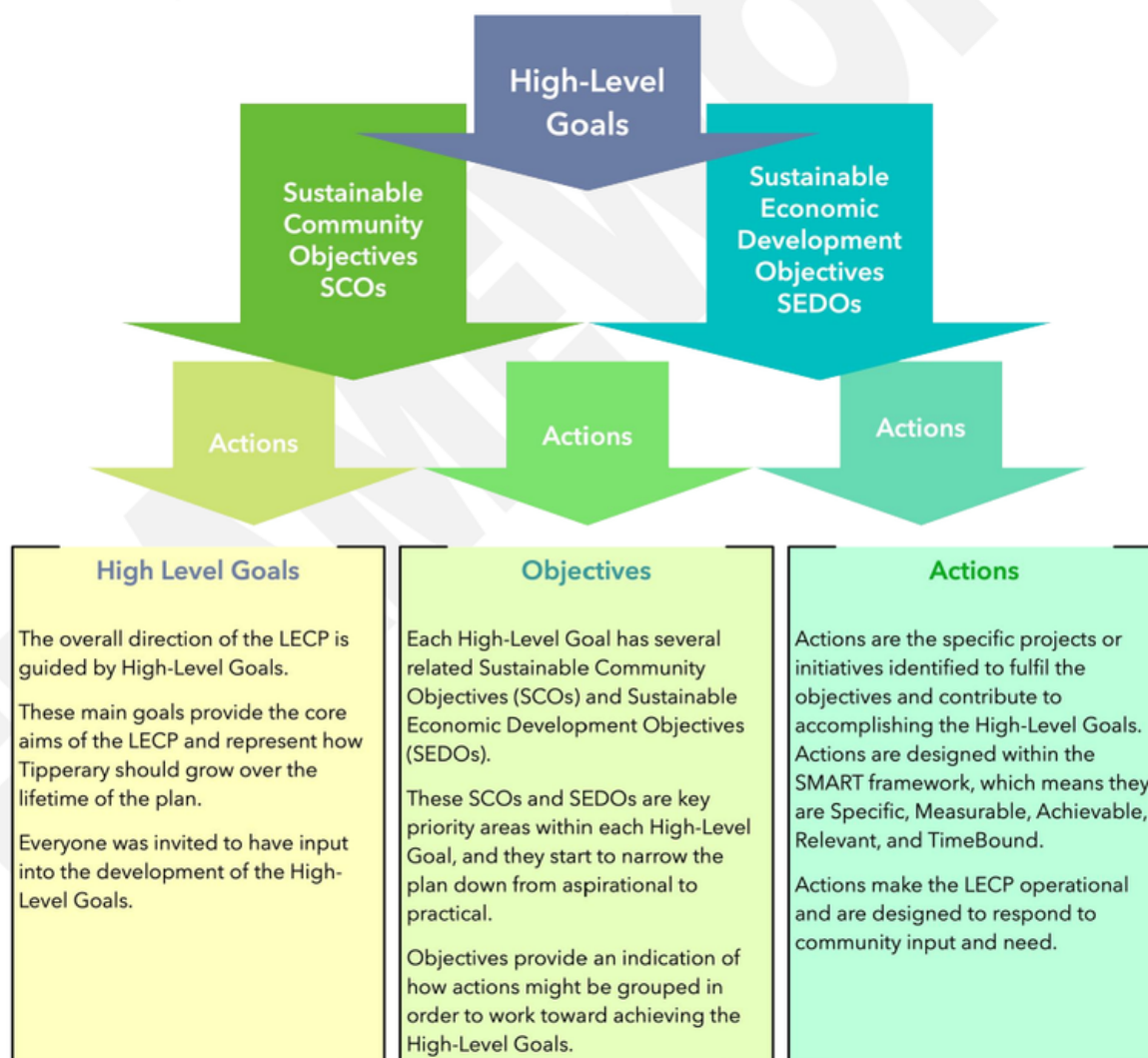
## 2.2 Framework LECP Structure

This Framework LECP is built upon an evidence base that is translated into High-Level Goals and objectives that will guide the LECP for the duration of the plan (2024-2029). Ultimately, an initial two-year Implementation Plan will detail the actions to be implemented to achieve the objectives and High-Level Goals outlined in this Framework LECP.

The approach aims to ensure that the LECP Framework will provide strong strategic direction. This, in turn, will allow the Implementation Plan to be flexible and adapted to suit emerging needs throughout its lifetime, guided by the vision, goals and remit provided by the LECP Framework.

The LECP plans for the economic and community development of Co. Tipperary. These two components are interlinked and mutually dependent, resulting in some overlap between them in the HLGs, objectives, and outcomes.

Figure 4 - HLGs, Objectives, and Actions



**Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes**

The development of the Framework LECP has also considered how it might impact key cross-cutting priorities.

Cross-cutting priorities are important topics that affect or cut across most or all aspects of development. These topics were considered throughout all the stages of the LECP and informed the development of High-Level Goals, objectives, and actions.

Figure 5 - Cross-Cutting References





### 3 Tipperary in Perspective

The following provides a socio-economic snapshot of Co. Tipperary. It is derived from several sources, including the CSO Census of Population 2016 and 2022 data.

#### Summary

Map 1 - County Tipperary by Electoral Division

- Co. Tipperary has a total population of 167,895 (Census of Population 2022). It is the eleventh-most populous local authority in the State.
- The county's population grew by 5.2 per cent between 2016 and 2022, which is 2.4 percentage points lower than the rate for the State.
- The county is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest in Ireland, with a land mass of 4,303 km<sup>2</sup>. The county's population density in 2022 was 39 persons per km<sup>2</sup>, compared to the State at 71.47 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.
- The five Municipal Districts in the county by population in 2016 were as follows: Nenagh (38,412), Clonmel (36,790), Thurles (35,292), Tipperary-Cahir-Cashel (27,382), and Carrick-on-Suir (21,677).
- In 2016, the Key Towns by population were Clonmel (17,140), Nenagh (8,917) and Thurles (7,940). The District Towns were Carrick-on-Suir (5,771), Roscrea (5,446), Tipperary Town (4,979), Cashel (4,422), Cahir (3,593) and Templemore (1,939).
- Population growth between 2016 and 2022 has generally occurred around existing population centres. The highest rate of change (20.25 per cent) occurred in Terryglass, north of Nenagh town.
- Population decline between 2016 and 2022 was at its highest in Templederry (-20.57 per cent), between Nenagh and Thurles.



- Many parts of Co. Tipperary continue to have traditional economic bases. The socio-economic groups of employers and managers, higher and lower professionals, were all less well represented in the county than in the State. In 2016, there were 4.85 per cent more farmers in the county than in the State. In Bourney West, more than 36 per cent of the population were farmers.
- In 2016, Co. Tipperary lagged behind the State by 7.2 percentage points in terms of the population that had attained an ordinary bachelor's degree, national diploma or higher level of education.
- An analysis of the CSO Travel to Work database from Census 2016 (POWSCAR) reveals that 89,603 commuter journeys were being undertaken to places of work, school, or college in Co. Tipperary. Of this total, 66 (0.07 per cent) were to locations overseas, and 58,770 (65.59 per cent) were within the county.
- IDA Ireland reports that the county has a strong profile in the life sciences sector and a developing portfolio of financial services companies, with Fiserv in Nenagh and Waystone in Cashel.
- Farming and other gainful activities and seasonal employment are significant in many parts of rural Co. Tipperary.
- Tourism is a significant driver for the development of rural Co. Tipperary. *Tipperary Transforming - the Tourism Product Development Plan 2020-2030* foresees an increase of 50 per cent of the people employed in tourism to service a 100 per cent growth in bednights and a 75 per cent growth in international visitors. Achieving these targets will require an investment of €150 million in the sector.
- Co. Tipperary has a very significant stock of national and European natural assets, and the county has an extensive network of Natura 2000 sites, including twenty-one Special Areas of Conservation, eleven Natural Heritage Areas, and four Special Protection Areas.

### 3.1 Population

Census 2022 shows that the population of Tipperary grew by five per cent to 167,895, which means the number of people in the county rose by 8,342 between April 2016 and April 2022. Over the same period, Ireland's population grew by eight per cent.

The population growth recorded in the county during the intercensal period related to natural increase as births outnumbered deaths; the rest was accounted for by net migration. The rate of net inward migration was low when compared to other counties.

The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) details official population projections developed by the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI). These projections are based on the 2016 Census and suggest that the county could have as many as 177,000 residents by 2026, rising to a population of approximately 180,000 in 2028, the final year to be covered by this LECP. In consequence, the population of the county will have grown 7.3 per cent larger than in 2022.



## Gender Balance

Of Tipperary's population in 2022, 84,256 were female, and 83,639 were male, which means there were 99 males for every 100 females. In the State overall, there were 98 males for every 100 females.

## Population by Age

The average age of the county's population in April 2022 was 40.3 years, compared with 38.6 years in April 2016. Nationally, the population's average age was 38.8, up from 37.4 in April 2016.

Co. Tipperary had a relatively more mature population in 2022 than the State.

In 2022, the number of people aged 65 and over grew. This age group increased by 20 per cent to 29,356 in Tipperary compared to 22 per cent in the State.

The county's proportion of people over 65 is 15.29 per cent, higher than the State figure of 13.39 per cent. There are significant proportions of older people in the areas of Ballyporeen (22.01 per cent), Clogheen (24.27 per cent) and Toomevara (21.43 per cent).

The age dependency ratio is 53.9 per cent in the County, higher than the ratio recorded in the Mid-West or South-East and higher than the national figure of 49.3 per cent. This has implications for service provision for these more vulnerable groups in the county, with one in every two persons not being of working age.

## 3.2 Housing and Families

### Housing

- Housing occupancy and vacancy rates in Co. Tipperary are similar to those across the State.
- Housing vacancy is most prevalent in rural parts of the county, and vacancy is frequently associated with a range of familial and personal and ownership variables rather than with property speculation.
- In rural areas, housing is overwhelmingly detached, generally older, and more likely to be owned outright than in urban centres.
- Residential property inflation has been evident consistently over the past eight years, and the highest property prices are generally in areas within short- and medium-commuting distances of employment centres.
- Over recent years, there has been a predominantly upward trend regarding the proportion of rental properties the Housing Assistance Payment covers.
- There were 71,033 dwellings in the county in 2022. This represented an increase of 2.8 per cent since 2016.

### Social Housing

1,121 households were recorded on the county housing list in 2021, having been approved for social housing support.



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In 2016, the housing waiting list stood at 1,858, which has fallen year-on-year since this date. Despite the positive change, nearly 218 households reported as homeless as of April 2022.

At the end of Q1, 2022, there were 1,784 active Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) supported tenancies in Co. Tipperary. The county had an average HAP monthly landlord payment of €509.10.

**Housing Stock**

In 2022, Co. Tipperary had a total housing stock of over 71,003 units, up from 69,106 in 2016. This represented an increase of 2.74 per cent, one of the lowest in the State.

At a State level, the Census vacancy rate has fallen to less than eight per cent in 2022, down from over nine per cent in 2016 and twelve per cent in 2011. In Co. Tipperary, it was nine per cent.

According to the CSO Census 2022, there are 6,390 vacant properties in Co. Tipperary (8.99 per cent of housing stock). The most common cause of housing vacancy in Co. Tipperary is that the vacant dwelling is a rental property (18.72 per cent). 18.15 per cent of vacancies were caused by the owner being deceased. Just under fifteen per cent (14.46) are undergoing renovation. Other reasons for housing vacancy include classification as an abandoned farmhouse (9.5), the owner being in a nursing home/hospital, or temporarily living with relatives (7.43). One in ten vacant properties is on the market, and this proportion is broadly in line with the picture across the State.

111 EDs (63 per cent) exceeded the national vacancy rate in the county in 2022. The EDs with a dwelling vacancy rate exceeding 20 per cent were Templederry (23.5), Cullen (22.0), Dolla (21.4) and Emly (20.6).

**Housing Stock Age**

In 2016, 68.24 per cent of the 59,071 households in Co. Tipperary lived in houses constructed before 2000, compared to 65.88 per cent in the State. 11.91 per cent of households lived in properties constructed before 1919, compared to 8.32 per cent in the State.

**Housing Tenure**

In 2016, 41.33 per cent of all households in the county lived in a property owned outright, compared to 36.04 per cent in the State. This indicates a relatively high proportion of mature households.

**Home Heating Fuel**

In 2016, 60 per cent of households lived in homes heated by oil-fired central heating systems in the county, compared to 40.4 per cent in the State. A further 7.26 per cent of households were heated by coal, and 6.37 per cent were heated by peat, compared to 5.1 per cent and 5.3 per cent, respectively, in the State. This indicates the maturity of the housing stock in 2016.

### **Housing Affordability**

In Co. Tipperary, the National Residential Property Price Index reported that the median price for a residential property in March 2023 was €192,000. This price was considerably lower than in any of the surrounding counties.

## **3.3 Ethnicity**

In terms of ethnicity, most of the population (87.2 per cent) were classified as 'white Irish' in the 2016 census. A further 8.2 per cent had another 'white' background. There were a small number of Irish Travellers (0.8 per cent). Most of the remainder of the population were of black or Asian ethnicity.

The Tipperary LCDC publication '*Diverse Tipperary: An Integration Strategy - Embracing Cultures and Differences 2023-2025*' (2023) notes that the migrant population is exceptionally high in some towns. Cahir has a migrant population of 29.81 per cent, and Nenagh and Cashel have over 20 per cent of the population from non-Irish communities. In contrast, Fethard, Newport and Templemore all have migrant populations of less than 10 per cent.

### **Traveller Community**

In 2016, there were 1,228 Irish Travellers resident in the county. This was just under four per cent of the national population of the Irish Traveller community. The proportion of Irish Travellers in the county was 0.78 per cent of the total population, compared to 0.66 per cent in the State. The Traveller population is concentrated in specific settlements rather than dispersed across the county.

### **Ukrainian Community**

The CSO reports that on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2023, the Ukrainian refugees in Co. Tipperary stood at 1,513 (2.13 per cent of those in the State). Almost thirty per cent of those arriving from Ukraine reside in the Cashel-Tipperary Local Electoral Area, with the following highest proportions being in the Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir Local Electoral Areas. These figures are liable to change as geopolitical events unfold.

## **3.4 Health and Wellbeing**

### **Health**

More than 139,700 people (83 per cent) in the county stated their health was very good or good in Census 2022. This was down from 87 per cent in 2016 and 88 per cent in 2011. By comparison, 83 per cent of people had good or very good health nationally, down from 87 per cent in 2016 and 88 per cent in 2011.

3,269 people reported bad or very bad health in the county in 2022, up from 2,825 in 2016.

## Disability

In April 2022 in Tipperary, more than 38,600 people (23 per cent of the county's population) reported experiencing at least one long-lasting condition or difficulty to any extent. Of these, 15,087 people (9 per cent of the county's population) reported experiencing at least one long-lasting condition or difficulty to a great extent or a lot. A further 23,552 people (14 per cent of the county's population) reported experiencing at least one long-lasting condition or difficulty to some extent or a little.

Nationally, 1.1 million people (22 per cent) reported experiencing at least one long-lasting condition or difficulty to any extent, of whom 407,342 (8 per cent) experienced a long-lasting condition or difficulty to a great extent and 702,215 (14 per cent) to some extent.

In the State in 2022, more females (22 per cent) than males (21 per cent) experienced a long-lasting condition or difficulty to any extent. In Tipperary, this rate was 23 per cent for females and males.

People with disabilities are less than half as likely to work as in the general population (22 per cent compared to 53 per cent) and less than half as likely to have access to a car or van (eight per cent compared to twenty per cent).

Approximately fifteen per cent of people with disabilities lived in social housing compared to nine per cent of the general population.

## 3.4 Local Economy and Labour Force

### Business Demography

According to the CSO Business Demography survey, Co. Tipperary had approximately 7,900 enterprises in the private business economy in 2020. This was an increase from 7,620 in 2019.

Some 93 per cent of the county's businesses employed fewer than ten people, slightly exceeding the state average of 92 per cent. Only nine businesses employed more than 250 people. Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSME) significantly contribute to the county's economy.

Businesses employing more than fifty people in Co. Tipperary totalled 51 in 2020. This represented an increase of 21 per cent since 2014.

### Sectoral Profile

Over a quarter of the county's businesses (26 per cent) operated in the construction sector, which is proportionately larger than the state average (22 per cent) and has grown its business base by some 18 per cent since 2014.

Over a fifth of businesses (22 per cent) are in the wholesale and retail sector, which is likewise larger than nationally (17 per cent).

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Roughly one-seventh of the county's businesses (13 per cent) involve professional, scientific or technical activities, falling short of the State average (17 per cent) but notably growing by more than a sixth (16 per cent) since 2014.

Other service, accommodation and food service activities account for eight per cent of the county's businesses. No other sector accounts for more than eight per cent of the county's private business profile.

**Agriculture**

6,740 people were employed in the county's agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector as of the 2016 census, falling by two per cent since 2011. Recent decades have seen growth in the number of large farms, spanning more than fifty hectares, and a reduction in small farms.

Forestry accounts for 12 per cent of the county's useable land.

**Tourism**

Fáilte Ireland reported that Irish Resident Nights in Co. Tipperary in 2019 was 557,000. In 2021, this declined by 59 per cent to 226,000. This rate of decline was the third largest (behind Co. Meath and Kilkenny) in the Southern and Eastern Region. The length of stay of Irish Resident Nights in Co. Tipperary in 2021 was 2.2 nights, the second lowest in the region behind Co. Meath at 1.5 nights.

Irish Resident Trips in Co. Tipperary in 2019 were reported by Fáilte Ireland as 276,000, dropping to 104,000 in 2021. In 2021, the Irish Resident Trips generated a spend of €16 million in Co. Tipperary, identical to Co. Kilkenny. This outcome was 60 per cent less than in 2019.

In 2017, Co. Tipperary attracted 192,000 international visitors, generating €88 million.

Tipperary has a tourism industry supported by over 3,000 jobs across the county pre-Covid-19. The focus since 2020 has been on sustaining the tourism industry and supporting tourism providers to retain staff and address the challenges of rising operational costs.

A strong pipeline of tourism product development projects is coming through, as referenced in the *Tipperary Transforming - Tourism Product Development Plan 2020-2030*, which will help grow tourism across the county over the next decade.

**Equine Sector**

Co. Tipperary is an established horse breeding, training, and racing centre. The county has numerous stud farms and equestrian facilities, housing some of the finest bloodlines and pedigrees in the world. The commitment to quality horse breeding has produced top-class racehorses, show jumpers, eventing horses, and other equine athletes.

The sector generates substantial employment opportunities and contributes significantly to the local economy. The industry supports a range of professions, including trainers, jockeys, grooms, veterinarians, farriers, and equine therapists, among others. The demand for equine-related services creates related employment, such as feed suppliers, tack shops, transport companies, and veterinary clinics. The county has renowned racetracks, including Thurles, Clonmel, and Tipperary. Beyond horse racing, the county hosts numerous Showjumping competitions, dressage championships, and equestrian festivals. Additionally, the county's



extensive network of bridleways and trails attracts equestrian tourists, generating revenue for rural businesses.

The county has reputable equestrian colleges and training centres offering a wide range of equine studies, horse care, riding instruction, and stable management courses. These facilities contribute to the industry's overall development by fostering a culture of innovation, research, and best practices.

### 3.5 Educational Attainment

- In 2016, 34.8 per cent of Co. Tipperary's resident population had a third-level qualification.
- High levels of educational attainment correlate with proximity to established settlements, while low levels are more prevalent in peripheral parts of the county.

Low levels of educational attainment are associated with an older age profile, rurality, socio-economic deprivation, gender (males) and membership of the Travelling community. The lack of educational attainment is closely linked to the issue of poverty.

In 2016, 11.72 per cent of the population of Co. Tipperary aged 15 years or over did not progress beyond lower-secondary-level education compared to 10.79 per cent in the State. Just under fifty per cent of EDs returned more than 11.72 per cent of their population that did not progress beyond primary-level education.

The EDs with the highest proportions of people who did not progress beyond primary-level education were in Clonmel West Urban (19.52), Borrishoe (19.74), Tipperary East Urban (20.02), Rathnaveoge (20.63), Farranrory (22.06), and Templederry (22.22). It should be noted that figures may be skewed due to the locations of nursing homes and other long-stay institutional facilities.

Co. Tipperary had proportionately more people with an advanced certificate and had completed an apprenticeship (6.9 per cent) than in 2016 in Ireland as a whole (5.89 per cent).

#### Educational Disadvantage

Of the 160 primary schools in Co. Tipperary, forty-five (28.1 per cent) have *Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools* (DEIS) status. DEIS is a support programme funded by the Department of Education that offers school-based opportunities for young people in communities at risk of disadvantage and social exclusion.

Of the DEIS Primary Schools, twenty-five (55 per cent) are designated rural. Additionally, there are thirty-one Post-Primary Schools in Co. Tipperary, ten (32.2 per cent) of which have DEIS designation.

The Tipperary Education and Training Board report '*Exploring the Needs of Young People in Co. Tipperary who are Not in Education, Employment or Training*' (May 2021) notes that young people aged 16 to 24 made up 10 per cent (16,010) of the total population. Of these, almost half (47.7 per cent) lived in just twenty-three (13.1 per cent) of the 175 EDs that make up the county. The report projects that the most significant increase in the population of 16 to 24 yr olds is indicated for the west of the county in the Ballina, Newport, and Castletown EDs, showing

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a potential increase of 347 (+52 per cent) young people aged 16-24yrs in that area. The report concludes that this will likely affect general youth service provision.

The report uses several data sources to estimate the scale of the NEETs population in the county based on 2019-2020 enrolments: -

- 9.1 per cent of young people in Co. Tipperary do not complete their Leaving Certificate (1,254)
- 1.8 per cent of young people in Co. Tipperary do not complete to Junior Certificate Level (248)
- 2.3 per cent (317) of young people in Co. Tipperary enrolled in 2010/11 did not continue at State-funded second level education the following year. Of these, 6.6 per cent could be classified as NEETs (21)
- 8.4 per cent of all Leaving Certificate sats in 2010/11 in Co. Tipperary progressed to being classified as NEET (170)
- 2.74 per cent of 15 to 19yr olds achieved a level of 2016 education Junior Certificate or lower (290)
- 6.1 per cent of 20 to 24-year-olds achieved a level of education Junior Certificate or lower (763).
- Twenty per cent of students who sat the Leaving Certificate in Co. Tipperary in 2019 did not progress to 3<sup>rd</sup> Level University or Institutes of Technology (399)
- 3.2 per cent of 15 to 19yr olds were categorised as unemployed in 2016 (358)
- 18.2 per cent of 20 to 24yr olds were categorised in 2016 as unemployed (1,974)
- 2.8 per cent of 15 to 24yr olds were additionally not engaged in education, training, or employment due to personal circumstances (609)
- In December 2020, approximately 5.8 per cent of all 18 to 24yr olds (projected 14,928) were on the Live Register (868)

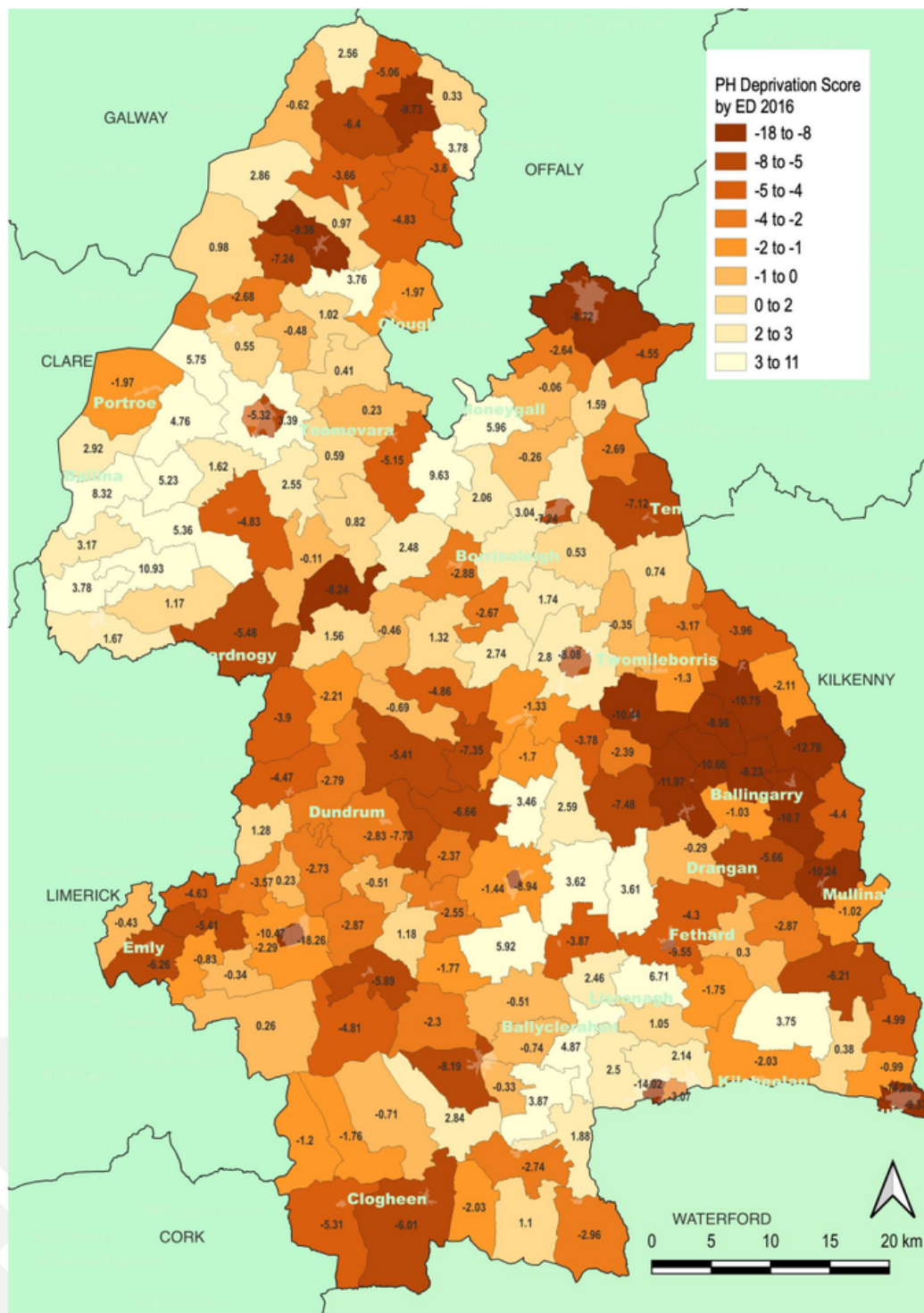
### 3.6 Deprivation, Poverty and Social Exclusion

#### Disadvantaged Areas

In 2016, Co. Tipperary returned an HP Deprivation Score of -3.39 with a '*Marginally Below Average*' classification.

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Map 3 - HP Deprivation Score by ED 2016



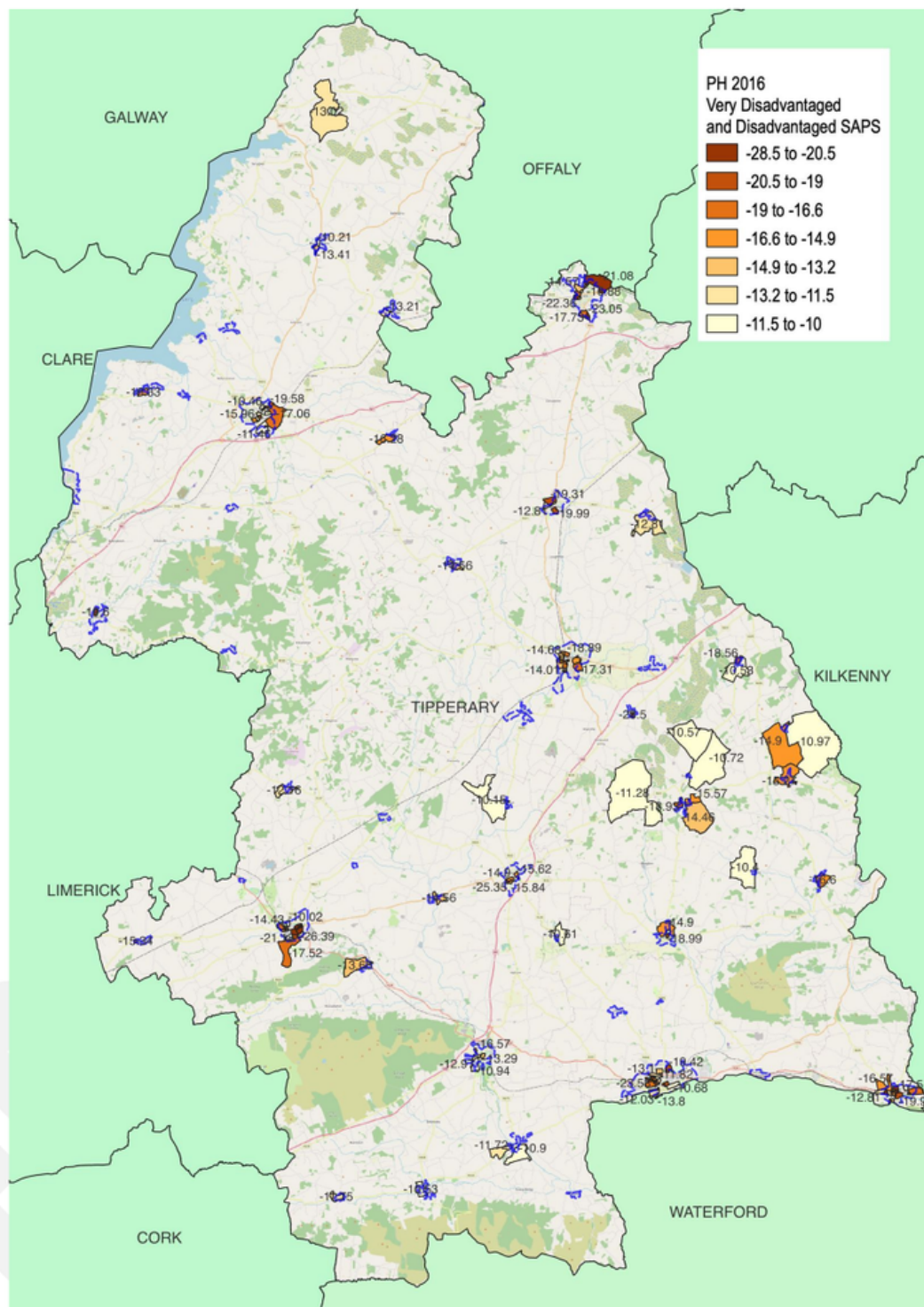
Eleven EDs with a total population of 19,543 were classified as 'Disadvantaged'. Of these, Tipperary East Urban (-18.26), Carrick-on-Suir Urban (-14.28), and Clonmel West Urban (-14.02) returned an HP Deprivation Score exceeding -14.0.

Ninety-nine EDs (56 per cent) showed a disimprovement in their Deprivation Scores between 2011 and 2016. The greatest disimprovement was recorded in Templederry (4.83), Rathnaveoge (4.68), and Ballylusky (4.07).



### Disadvantaged and Very Disadvantaged Areas

Map 4 - HP Deprivation Score by SAPS 2016



Pockets of disadvantage across Co. Tipperary are concealed at the ED level.

In 2016, twenty-one Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) areas were categorised as *Very Disadvantaged*. These accounted for a population of 12,160 and were located within the EDs of Tipperary West Urban Clonmel West Urban, Kilcommon, Carrick-on-Suir Urban, Thurles Urban, and Roscrea.



The former RAPID (Revitalising Areas through Planning, Investment and Development) Programme designation applied to parts of Clonmel (three distinct neighbourhoods - Wilderness Grove/Carrigeen, Elm Park and Heywood Close/Cooleens Close), Carrick-on-Suir, and Tipperary Town.

## 3.7 Environment

### Headlines

- Tipperary is a strongly rural county, with sixty per cent of the population living in rural areas and 120 settlements of small villages and towns located within five Municipal Districts. It is the sixth-largest county by area.
- Co. Tipperary is located at the heart of Ireland's 'Golden Vale' and the centre of the Southern Region.
- The county is well connected, with strategic transport links to Limerick, Waterford, Cork, Dublin, international airports and major ports.
- The county has access to a network of national universities and colleges, with nine leading third-level colleges and universities within a two-hour commute.
- The primary closure objective at Lisheen Mine (former lead-zinc-silver mine) has been to restore the mine site, with a vision to attract replacement industry to provide replacement jobs and sustainable growth.
- Tipperary Energy Agency operates as a social enterprise to deliver the energy transition at scale and on Ireland's Climate Action Plan.
- The natural amenities of the county include Lough Derg to the northwest, River Suir to the south, and the Rock of Cashel. Co. Tipperary offers an excellent quality of life within a natural environment of diversity and character.
- Co. Tipperary has a very significant stock of national and European natural assets, and the county has an extensive network of Natura 2000 sites, including twenty-one Special Areas of Conservation, eleven Natural Heritage Areas, and four Special Protection Areas.

### Built Environment

Co. Tipperary offers diverse structures that reflect its historical, cultural, and social evolution. The National Monuments Service Archaeological Survey of Ireland provides the Record of Monuments and Places and lists 48 monuments distributed around the county. The built environment is crucial in attracting cultural tourists and contributes to the sense of place.

The county has several ancient and prehistoric structures, including the Rock of Cashel, comprising medieval buildings on a limestone outcrop. Numerous county castles, fortifications, and monastic ruins evidence the medieval period. Cahir Castle is one of Ireland's most prominent and best-preserved castles, showcasing classic medieval architecture with its imposing towers, battlements, and massive keep. The Georgian and Victorian eras saw the construction of elegant townhouses, churches, and public buildings. Clonmel features Georgian townhouses with distinctive symmetrical facades, sash windows, and doorways adorned with fanlights. The Main Guard in Clonmel, a notable Georgian structure, served as a courthouse and military barracks during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.8 Community and Voluntary Sector Organisations

The Co. Tipperary Public Participation Network (PPN) is a collective of the county's community, voluntary, social inclusion, and environmental groups. It was established in 2014. The PPN has 1,547 registered members, with 1,308 (84.5 per cent) of these being in the Community pillar, 189 (12.2 per cent) comprising the Social Inclusion pillar, and 49 (3.1 per cent) representing the Environmental pillar.

For every 10,000 population in Co. Tipperary in 2022, there were seventy-eight Community pillar organisations, eleven Social Inclusion pillar organisations, and three Environmental pillar organisations.

## 4 Consultation Process

Using the principles of Community-Led Local Development (CLLD), the initial round of public consultation for the LECP took place around the county in each Municipal District. The location of these public meetings was designed to reflect the nature of the community to be found in the county. The centres chosen were: -

1. Clonmel (Clonmel Borough District): The largest town in the county with diverse communities and a wide hinterland.
2. Killenaule (Carrick-on-Suir Municipal District): a disadvantaged rural community.
3. Nenagh (Nenagh Municipal District): large town serving a vast hinterland in the county's north.
4. Templemore (Thurles Municipal District): small, centrally-located district.
5. Tipperary Town (Tipperary/Cashel/Cahir Municipal District): a relatively small town designated as disadvantaged.

The initial round of public consultation was undertaken in parallel with the process for the Local Development Strategy (LEADER Programme). From this consultation process, an original set of High-Level Goals was developed<sup>2</sup>. These HLGs were created from the initial round of consultation. They were informed by the outcome of the socio-economic profile, the review of the policy environment, and the experience of the LCDC in delivering the previous LECP iteration.

The original set of HLGs was subsequently amended and improved through an open process inviting the public, business sector, agencies, and organisations to offer further input. A mix of online surveys, individual meetings and written submissions was used to encourage further elaboration on the economic and community elements of the LECP. The process concluded in September 2023 with two public meetings (Borrisoleigh and Clonmel) and a County Economic and Enterprise Forum meeting, where the more fully developed draft goals and objectives were presented and discussed.

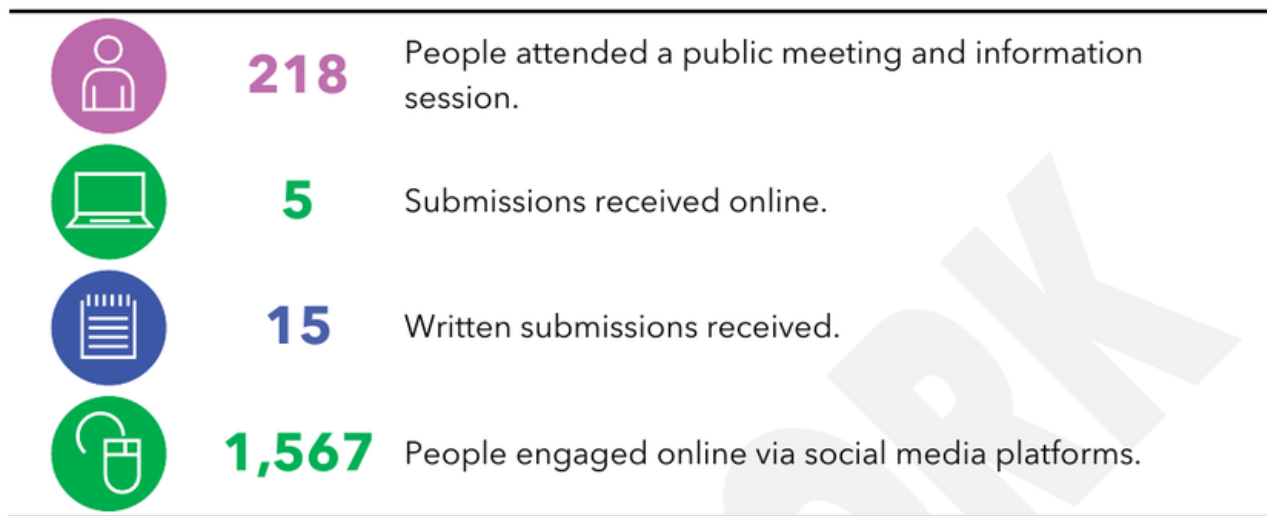
Figure 6 - Consultation Process Overview



<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 1

### Consultation Process Indicators

Figure 7 - Consultation Process Indicators



FRAMEWORK



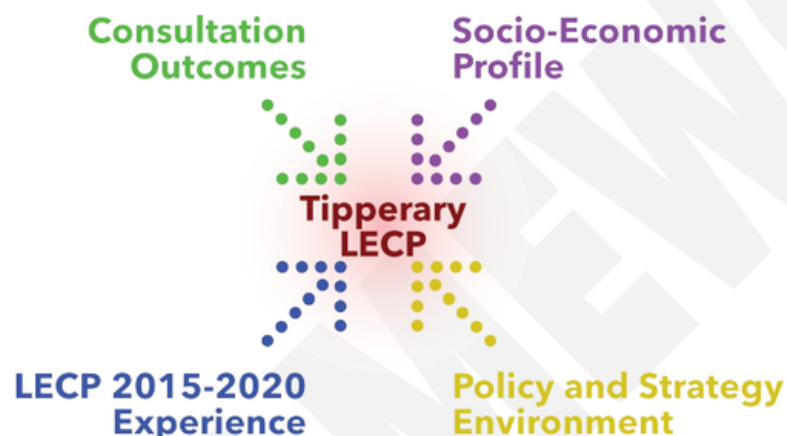
## 5 Evolution of the Goals

The economic and community elements of the LECP have been developed from the best available evidence and relevant, comprehensive statistical and other data. They are aware of appropriate targets at the Regional, National and EU levels. The approach used 'bottom-up' information, with details derived from research, data mining, and data analysis. The data derived for the initial preparation of the LECP was used throughout the planning process to ensure consistency.

### 5.1 Evidence Base

The evolution of the High-Level Goals has emerged following the consideration of four primary evidence bases.

Figure 8 - HLG Evolution



The socio-economic profile was developed to determine the changes that had occurred in the community structure and entrepreneurial activity over the period since 2015.

The review of the Policy and Strategy environment was undertaken to ensure that the LECP would logically conform with the vision of the Government and

the key enabling agencies<sup>3</sup>. The references reviewed were the Southern Regional Assembly RSES Data, the county Social Inclusion (SICAP) profile, the county Health Profile, the ESRI Housing Analysis, and the National Wellbeing Framework. It is noted that the important socio-economic and population data provided by the National Census process was not available to support the LECP development process due to COVID-19-related postponement.

The experience of the Local Community Development Committee in the delivery of the outgoing LECP 2015-2020 to determine those aspects that worked well and those that were more challenging. It is noted that the impact of the Covid-19 national health emergency was to curtail some of the activity anticipated under the outgoing LECP.

### 5.2 Process Outcome

After the development process, a Statement of High-Level Goals was produced. The LECP Advisory Group expended considerable time and effort in proofing the scope of the HLGs

<sup>3</sup> A full list of the policies and strategies that were referenced is contained in the appendices.






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against the needs of the county and the views expressed through all phases of the consultation process.

FRAMEWORK

## 6 Statement of High-Level Goals

Figure 9 - Statement of High-Level Goals

<p>HLG1</p>  <p>Community</p>	<p>That Tipperary would be a proactively socially inclusive county and that all communities in Tipperary would improve in terms of their resilience and their capacity to contribute to the wellbeing of their members.</p>
<p>HLG2</p>  <p>Enterprise</p>	<p>That Tipperary would be characterised by a diverse, innovative, and environmentally aware economy in which enriching employment opportunities are available for all its citizens and the necessary education and training opportunities are easily accessible by all.</p>
<p>HLG3</p>  <p>Climate Action</p>	<p>That Tipperary would be rich in biodiversity and, at a minimum, contribute its fair share to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, that its households, communities, and businesses would be active in adapting to climate change, and that environmental impact considerations would inform all decisions in the county.</p>
<p>HLG4</p>  <p>Education and Skills</p>	<p>That the people of Tipperary would have the knowledge and skills necessary to be productive, supportive, and innovative members of society.</p>
<p>HLG5</p>  <p>Heritage and Culture</p>	<p>That a positive culture would develop within the county, which values and links the achievements of the past to the creativity and innovation of today.</p>

## 6.1 Alignment of Goals

### Sustainable Development Goals

The five High-Level Goals have been developed to align with a suite of the seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Table 1- HLGs and SDGs

HLG	Key UN SDGs	Commentary
<p><b>HLG1:</b> That Tipperary would be a proactively socially inclusive county and that all communities in Tipperary would improve in terms of their resilience and their capacity to contribute to the wellbeing of their members.</p>		<p>The HLG focuses on community resilience and wellbeing. It recognises the role of every community member in supporting each other, particularly, helping those facing social and economic challenges.</p>
<p><b>HLG2:</b> That Tipperary would be characterised by a diverse, innovative, and environmentally aware economy in which enriching employment opportunities are available for all its citizens and the necessary education and training opportunities are easily accessible by all.</p>		<p>Attracting quality enterprises and entrepreneurs to the county is essential to maintaining employment opportunities.</p> <p>The nature of work is continually evolving, and the HLG is designed to encourage the development of new skills in the workforce.</p>
<p><b>HLG3:</b> That Tipperary would be rich in biodiversity and, at a minimum, contribute its fair share to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, that its households, communities, and businesses would be active in adapting to climate change, and that environmental impact considerations would inform all decisions in the county.</p>		<p>The HLG will contribute to an increased awareness of the negative impacts of climate change and will encourage practical mitigation measures involving all community members.</p> <p>The HLG builds upon the county's growing reputation as a leader in addressing the challenges of climate change.</p>
<p><b>HLG4:</b> That the people of Tipperary would have the knowledge and skills necessary to be productive, supportive, and innovative members of society.</p>		<p>Life-long learning will be reinforced through HLG4. Increasing the nature and diversity of skills will encourage the community to be active and informed citizens. This will contribute to increased social cohesion and vibrancy.</p>
<p><b>HLG5:</b> That a positive culture would develop within the county, which values and links the achievements of the past to the creativity and innovation of today.</p>		<p>The HLG recognises that wellbeing is a composite of many influences, including engagement in sports, visual arts, performance arts (music, dance, drama), literature and food.</p> <p>Heritage and culture play a significant role in social and economic cohesion by acting as a glue that binds society together.</p>



### Southern Regional Assembly: Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy

Section 44 of the Local Government Reform Act (2014) requires that the LECP be consistent with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) and the core strategy and the objectives of the Tipperary County Development Plan. Under the Local Government Reform Act, the County Council must submit a draft LECP to the Regional Assembly for consideration, and the Assembly must adopt a statement on the draft LECP.

The Southern Regional Assembly Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) primarily aims to implement Project Ireland 2040, the National Planning Framework, and the National Planning Framework (NPF) policy for achieving balanced regional development.

The RSES acknowledges the transformation imperatives: low carbon and digital. The RSES vision is to: -

- Nurture all places to realise their full potential.
- Protect and enhance our environment.
- Successfully combat climate change.
- Achieve economic prosperity and improved quality of life for all.
- Accommodate expanded growth and development in suitable locations.
- Make the Southern Region one of Europe’s most creative, innovative, greenest, and liveable regions.

The Southern Region’s strategy is to build a strong, resilient, sustainable region through eleven measures.

Table 2 - RSES Strategy

	1	<p><b>Compact Growth:</b> Strengthening and growing our cities and metropolitan areas; harnessing the combined strength of our three cities as a counterbalance to the Greater Dublin Area through quality development; regeneration and compact growth; building on the strong network of towns and supporting our villages and rural areas.</p>
	2	<p><b>Enhanced Regional Accessibility:</b> Enhancing regional accessibility through upgraded transport infrastructure and digital connectivity allied to transformed settlement hierarchy.</p>
	3	<p><b>Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities:</b> Strengthening the role of and improving quality of life in the Region’s diverse rural areas and communities and valuing our rural Region as dynamic, resilient, and outward-looking.</p>

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Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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**4** **Sustainable Mobility:** Transforming our transport systems towards well-functioning, sustainable integrated public transport, walking and cycling and electric vehicles.
- 

**5** **A Strong Economy:** Building a competitive, innovative, and productive economy.
- 

**6** **High-Quality International Connectivity:** Optimising our international connectivity through investment, increased capacity in our ports and airports, and providing high-quality digital connectivity throughout the Region.
- 

**7** **Diversity, Language, Culture and Heritage Enhancement:** Strengthening and protecting our Region’s diversity, language and culture, our recreational assets, and our natural and built heritage.
- 

**8** **Low Carbon, Climate Resilient and Sustainable Society:** Safeguarding and enhancing our environment through sustainable development, prioritising action on climate change across the Region, driving the transition to a low carbon and climate resilient society.
- 

**9** **Sustainable, Planned and Infrastructure-led Development:** Providing infrastructure and services in a sustainable, planned and infrastructure-led manner to ensure the sustainable management of water waste and other environmental resources.
- 








**10** **A Healthy and Learning Region:** Achieving improved education, health and public services and facilities for all citizens and communities.
- 

**11** **Inclusive International Region:** Building an inclusive, outward-looking international Region on the global stage.

The alignment of the five HLGs with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy is illustrated in the table below.

**Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes**

Table 3 - HLGs and the RSES

HLG	RSES	Commentary
<p><b>HLG1:</b> That Tipperary would be a proactively socially inclusive county and that all communities in Tipperary would improve in terms of their resilience and their capacity to contribute to the wellbeing of their members.</p>	 	<p>HLG1 supports the RSES by improving the quality of life in rural areas and communities. This will create a dynamic, resilient, and outward-looking region.</p> <p>By supporting the community, HLG1 will help to strengthen diversity, language, culture, and the natural and built heritage.</p>
<p><b>HLG2:</b> That Tipperary would be characterised by a diverse, innovative, and environmentally aware economy in which enriching employment opportunities are available for all its citizens and the necessary education and training opportunities are easily accessible by all.</p>		<p>Building a competitive, innovative, and productive economy is a core objective of the LECP that complements the RSES.</p>
<p><b>HLG3:</b> That Tipperary would be rich in biodiversity and, at a minimum, contribute its fair share to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, that its households, communities, and businesses would be active in adapting to climate change, and that environmental impact considerations would inform all decisions in the county.</p>	 	<p>The LECP recognises the need to protect and enhance the environment through sustainable development. It enables positive action to address climate change. This will help to drive the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient society.</p> <p>The HLG also supports sustainable water waste management and other environmental resources.</p>
<p><b>HLG4:</b> That the people of Tipperary would have the knowledge and skills necessary to be productive, supportive, and innovative members of society.</p>		<p>HLG4 values the importance of education and skills acquisition through life-long learning. Low educational attainment is recognised as a driver of disadvantage.</p>
<p><b>HLG5:</b> That a positive culture would develop within the county, which values and links the achievements of the past to the creativity and innovation of today.</p>		<p>As with the SRES, HLG5 encourages the enhancement of diversity, language, culture, and heritage.</p> <p>Strengthening and protecting the connections between diversity, language and culture, the recreational assets of the county, and the natural and built heritage are essential for creating wellbeing. Additionally, all of these components have an economic aspect for optimisation.</p>

**Tipperary County Development Plan**

The Vision Statement in the County Development Plan 2022-2028 identifies the county as: **A vibrant place where people can live, visit, and work in a competitive and resilient economy, a sustainable environment, and an inclusive and active community.**

The Core Strategy of the County Development Plan will deliver 66 per cent of the new population and housing provision to the urban centres and 34 per cent to the rural settlements and the wider rural areas, thereby refocusing new growth on a sustainable settlement strategy for the county.



Figure 10 - Core Ambitions



The Key Towns of Clonmel, Nenagh and Thurles are each targeted to grow their populations by 30 per cent by 2031, focusing on compact growth and appropriate density. The District Towns over 4,000 persons are targeted to grow by 20 per cent, and District Towns and Local Towns under 4,000 are targeted to grow by 15 per cent.






The county's rural areas, including its rural villages, will accommodate 34 per cent of total population growth, with 40 per cent of this rural allocation to occur in the thirty Service Centres.

FRAMEWORK



## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

Table 4 - HLGs and County Development Plan

HLG	CDP Core Ambition	Commentary
<b>HLG1:</b> That Tipperary would be a proactively socially inclusive county and that all communities in Tipperary would improve in terms of their resilience and their capacity to contribute to the wellbeing of their members.		HLG1 recognises that creating attractive places to live is linked to a sense of wellbeing. It is also linked to economic prosperity and the ability to attract major employers.
<b>HLG2:</b> That Tipperary would be characterised by a diverse, innovative, and environmentally aware economy in which enriching employment opportunities are available for all its citizens and the necessary education and training opportunities are easily accessible by all.		The LECP will underpin the objective of the County Development Plan to reverse rural decline in the core of small towns and villages through regeneration. It also embodies support for new job opportunities in the green and digital economy whilst supporting a sustainable agricultural and food sector, with forestry, energy and extractive industries, the bioeconomy and diversification into alternative on-farm and off-farm activities.
<b>HLG3:</b> That Tipperary would be rich in biodiversity and, at a minimum, contribute its fair share to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, that its households, communities, and businesses would be active in adapting to climate change, and that environmental impact considerations would inform all decisions in the county.		HLG3 underpins valuing the county's environment, including mountains, water bodies, peat lands, and valleys. It also includes working landscapes and countryside. The environment is fragile yet provides services and is used daily, such as flood and climate regulation, recreation, culture, and quality of life. The natural environment is also key to an activity-based tourism economy and core amenities such as the Lough Derg Lakelands and Suir Blueway Tipperary.
<b>HLG4:</b> That the people of Tipperary would have the knowledge and skills necessary to be productive, supportive, and innovative members of society.		HLG4 supports the County Council's objective to reverse rural decline in the core of small towns and villages by empowering individuals to be more proactive.
<b>HLG5:</b> That a positive culture would develop within the county, which values and links the achievements of the past to the creativity and innovation of today.		Built and cultural heritage includes sites, monuments, landscapes, buildings, folklore, and sporting traditions. All these are important to the character of communities and strengthen social and economic opportunities, including tourism, recreation and town centre regeneration and quality.

## 7 Objectives


Following the identification of the five HLGs, each was underpinned by developing an agreed set of related objectives. These are described below in the context of Sustainable Community Objectives (SCO) and Sustainable Economic Development Objectives (SEDO). It is noted that many of the objectives have overlapping implications for both SCOs and SEDOs.

The objectives related to HLG1 are carried in the SCOs, while those associated with HLG2 are carried in the SEDOs. The objectives related to HLG3, 4, and 5 have been redistributed into the respective SCO and SEDO framework.

## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

## 7.1 Sustainable Community Objectives


Table 5 - Sustainable Community Objectives

Goal		Objectives
<b>HLG1: Community</b> 	That Tipperary would be a proactively socially inclusive county and that all communities in Tipperary would improve in terms of their resilience and their capacity to contribute to the wellbeing of their members.	<b>SCO1</b> That the capacity to participate and the leadership of all communities would be at a higher level, increasing equity and positive impact, particularly for marginalised communities.
		<b>SCO2</b> That the needs of rural communities would be recognised and supported.
		<b>SCO3</b> That communities would become more resilient with increased safety and a sense of safety for all community members.
		<b>SCO4</b> That Tipperary continues to innovate to facilitate equitable access to public and community services and facilities for all communities.
		<b>SCO5</b> That the provision of community infrastructure would continue to develop sustainably to create the right conditions for long-term community and economic sustainability.
		<b>SCO6</b> That appropriate intervention in geographic areas and deprived communities with high levels of deprivation, unemployment, social exclusion, and marginalisation would significantly improve their capacity to access the various available supports.

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Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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Goal		Objectives
<b>HLG1: Community</b> 	That Tipperary would be a proactively socially inclusive county and that all communities in Tipperary would improve in terms of their resilience and their capacity to contribute to the wellbeing of their members.	<b>SCO7</b> That communities will play a significant role in maximising life opportunities and potential for young people and children.
		<b>SCO8</b> That all communities in the county will develop in an age-friendly way and support the recognition and wellbeing of their older populations through the establishment of a life-cycle model of care.
		<b>SCO9</b> That each community in the county will contribute to climate action in a planned, integrated, and equitable way and in accordance with their capacity to do so.
		<b>SCO10</b> That all cultures and ethnicities in the community are valued, respected, and facilitated to engage fully in society.
		<b>SCO11</b> That the community and voluntary sector should be adequately supported to ensure viability so that volunteering will continue to contribute to the quality of life across the county in an efficient, effective, and rewarding way.
		<b>SCO12</b> That spaces will be developed that are viable, vibrant, healthy, and attractive locations for people to live and work.
		<b>SCO13</b> That the people of Tipperary will embrace healthy lifestyles and the social, economic, and environmental conditions and community capacity to encourage them to do so will be in place.

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Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes


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Goal		Objectives	
<b>HLG1: Community</b> 	<p>That Tipperary would be a proactively socially inclusive county and that all communities in Tipperary would improve in terms of their resilience and their capacity to contribute to the wellbeing of their members.</p>	<b>SCO14</b>	<p>That every household in the county will have the resources needed to meet the minimum needs of all its members, as set out by the quality-of-life determinants within the County Development Plan and Project Ireland 2040.</p>
		<b>SCO15</b>	<p>That there would be an increased awareness of the risk of social exclusion and discrimination and that all bodies in the county would work proactively to achieve equality and social inclusion.</p>
		<b>SCO16</b>	<p>Support the adequate provision of a range of mixed tenure, affordable, adaptable housing that contributes to sustainable neighbourhoods and communities, and in particular, that economic development is not constrained due to housing shortages.</p>
<b>HLG3: Climate Action</b> 	<p>That Tipperary would be rich in biodiversity and, at a minimum, contribute its fair share to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, that its households, communities, and businesses would be active in adapting to climate change, and that environmental impact considerations would inform all decisions in the county.</p>	<b>SCO17</b>	<p>That there will be an increased level of awareness and understanding in the county of the impacts of climate change, reducing fossil fuels, and the opportunities associated with biodiversity and positive climate action.</p>

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Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes



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Goal		Objectives
<p><b>HLG3: Climate Action</b></p> 	<p>That Tipperary would be rich in biodiversity and, at a minimum, contribute its fair share to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, that its households, communities, and businesses would be active in adapting to climate change, and that environmental impact considerations would inform all decisions in the county.</p>	<p><b>SCO18</b></p> <p>That biodiversity within the county will be increased, with habitat and species loss being reversed, where possible, and that natural habitats and water quality will be safeguarded and enhanced</p>
		<p><b>SCO19</b></p> <p>That Tipperary's reputation, nationally and internationally, as a climate-aware county will be developed and enhanced through businesses and communities being energy efficient, mitigating their climate impact where possible and being prepared to adapt to the impacts of climate change equitably.</p>
		<p><b>SCO20</b></p> <p>That Tipperary plays its part in the National Climate Objective to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate-resilient, biodiversity-rich, environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral economy.</p>
		<p><b>SCO21</b></p> <p>That Tipperary recognises the unique stake of young people in the climate future and would prioritise mobilising youth, particularly in terms of career paths, to influence behavioural change concerning Climate Action.</p>
		<p><b>SCO22</b></p> <p>That Tipperary would support innovative community transport and mobility approaches, including the green cars and cycle-to-school safe route initiatives.</p>
		<p><b>SCO23</b></p> <p>That Tipperary is committed to water quality by actively supporting water management measures to address water quality deterioration and support citizen-led community river-basin management initiatives.</p>

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Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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Goal		Objectives	
<b>HLG4: Education and Skills</b> 	That the people of Tipperary would have the knowledge and skills necessary to be productive, supportive, and innovative members of society.	<b>SCO24</b>	That the skills needed by the people of the county for them to continue to be active and committed citizens will be regularly identified, shared and responded to flexibly.
		<b>SCO25</b>	That life-long learning will be accessible by a wider range of community members, and barriers to participation will be addressed, where possible.
		<b>SCO26</b>	That the skills needs of the community and voluntary sector will be regularly identified, shared and responded to flexibly.
		<b>SCO27</b>	That training and education in innovation and innovative thinking will be available and fostered within the county, particularly in areas of educational disadvantage.
		<b>SCO28</b>	That new communities in County Tipperary would be supported through English language training to be full partners in the emerging economy and contributors to community and cultural institutions.
<b>HLG5: Heritage and Culture</b> 	That a positive culture would develop within the county, which values and links the achievements of the past to the creativity and innovation of today.	<b>SCO29</b>	That the social and cultural features and achievements of the past, including the Irish language, culture, and heritage, will be presented in positive and sympathetic ways.

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## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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Goal		Objectives
<b>HLG5: Heritage and Culture</b>		<p>That a positive culture would develop within the county, which values and links the achievements of the past to the creativity and innovation of today.</p>
		<p><b>SCO30</b></p> <p>That all cultures of the present day, including sports, arts, music, dance, drama, literature and food, will be supported and highlighted as contributing in a significant way to the fabric of a vibrant and diverse society.</p>
		<p><b>SCO31</b></p> <p>That the social capital of marginalised groups is further developed through positive culture and heritage recognition within the County</p>
		<p><b>SCO32</b></p> <p>That Pride of Place should be promoted and supported to support the preservation of the built and natural environment to contribute to community wellbeing and sustainability.</p>



Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

## 7.2 Sustainable Economic Development Objectives


Table 6 - Sustainable Economic Development Objectives

Goal		Objectives
<p><b>HLG2: Enterprise</b></p> 	<p>That Tipperary would be characterised by a diverse, innovative, and environmentally aware economy in which enriching employment opportunities are available for all its citizens and the necessary education and training opportunities are easily accessible by all.</p>	<p><b>SEDO1</b></p> <p>That Tipperary will have the infrastructure, including enterprise space, to attract and enable enterprises, entrepreneurs and innovators and accommodate new and emerging work patterns, including remote working.</p>
		<p><b>SEDO2</b></p> <p>That Tipperary will have sustainable transport options and infrastructure in place, including active travel, electric vehicles, charging infrastructure and public transport to support employment access, healthy lifestyles and emerging work patterns, including remote working.</p>
		<p><b>SEDO3</b></p> <p>That a county-wide collaborative programme to promote Tipperary as an investment location with excellent physical and digital connectivity will be in place.</p>
		<p><b>SEDO4</b></p> <p>That the County would support enterprise clusters and networks to enable enterprises to grow and to facilitate sub-supply connections at the business-to-business level.</p>
		<p><b>SEDO5</b></p> <p>That Tipperary’s high-quality environment is recognised, maintained, and promoted, with climate change mitigation and adaptation measures at the heart of social and economic development.</p>

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**Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes**



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Goal		Objectives														
<b>HLG2: Enterprise</b>		<p>That Tipperary would be characterised by a diverse, innovative, and environmentally aware economy in which enriching employment opportunities are available for all its citizens and the necessary education and training opportunities are easily accessible by all.</p>	<b>SEDO6</b>	<p>That a diverse and skilled workforce, required by enterprises seeking to deliver on climate, biodiversity, and sustainable goals, will be in place in the county.</p>	<b>SEDO7</b>	<p>That integrated support services for the micro, small business and social enterprise sectors will be available in the county.</p>	<b>SEDO8</b>	<p>That high-quality visitor experiences and accommodation will be available in the county, leading to increased visitor revenue in a way compatible with environmental sustainability and climate action targets.</p>	<b>SEDO9</b>	<p>That the County builds on its strong economic sectors, and those most vulnerable to current challenges would be identified, and ways of mitigating the impact on them would be established.</p>	<b>SEDO10</b>	<p>That economic development and opportunity would be appropriately spread throughout the county regarding population distribution and resource availability.</p>			<b>SEDO11</b>	<p>That there will be a wide range and diversity of employment opportunities in the county.</p>
			<b>SEDO6</b>	<p>That a diverse and skilled workforce, required by enterprises seeking to deliver on climate, biodiversity, and sustainable goals, will be in place in the county.</p>												
			<b>SEDO7</b>	<p>That integrated support services for the micro, small business and social enterprise sectors will be available in the county.</p>												
			<b>SEDO8</b>	<p>That high-quality visitor experiences and accommodation will be available in the county, leading to increased visitor revenue in a way compatible with environmental sustainability and climate action targets.</p>												
			<b>SEDO9</b>	<p>That the County builds on its strong economic sectors, and those most vulnerable to current challenges would be identified, and ways of mitigating the impact on them would be established.</p>												
			<b>SEDO10</b>	<p>That economic development and opportunity would be appropriately spread throughout the county regarding population distribution and resource availability.</p>												
		<b>SEDO11</b>	<p>That there will be a wide range and diversity of employment opportunities in the county.</p>													

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**Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes**



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Goal		Objectives
<b>HLG2: Enterprise</b> 	<p>That Tipperary would be characterised by a diverse, innovative, and environmentally aware economy in which enriching employment opportunities are available for all its citizens and the necessary education and training opportunities are easily accessible by all.</p>	<b>SEDO12</b> That there would be clear, visible, and viable pathways through which enterprises in Tipperary can access the research and knowledge needed to innovate and thrive.
		<b>SEDO13</b> That Tipperary will be a leader in low-carbon development, with a focus on sustainable sectors, including the circular/green economy, land use diversification, and the potential of the bioeconomy, and recognised nationally and internationally.
		<b>SEDO14</b> That significant value will be added within the county to the raw materials produced in the county.
		<b>SEDO15</b> That the Agricultural sector will continue to be an important part of the county’s economy and will be supported in its journey to achieve sustainability, as well as reach its own sectoral greenhouse emission reduction targets.
		<b>SEDO16</b> That communities and businesses in Tipperary’s towns and villages are central to reimagining and planning their own futures.
<b>HLG3: Climate Action</b> 	<p>That Tipperary would be rich in biodiversity and, at a minimum, contribute its fair share to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, that its households, communities, and businesses would be active in adapting to climate change, and that environmental impact considerations would inform all decisions in the county.</p>	<b>SEDO17</b> That the renewable energy resources of the county will be harnessed to the maximum extent possible.

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Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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Goal		Objectives	
<p><b>HLG3: Climate Action</b></p> 	<p>That Tipperary would be rich in biodiversity and, at a minimum, contribute its fair share to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, that its households, communities, and businesses would be active in adapting to climate change, and that environmental impact considerations would inform all decisions in the county.</p>	<p><b>SEDO18</b></p>	<p>That the circular economy, reuse, and recycling will become an established part of the consumption pattern of the population of Tipperary, with 'reduce our use' at the core of our lifestyle choices.</p>
<p><b>HLG4: Education and Skills</b></p> 	<p>That the people of Tipperary would have the knowledge and skills necessary to be productive, supportive, and innovative members of society.</p>	<p><b>SEDO19</b></p>	<p>That the skills needs of enterprises in the county will be regularly identified, shared and responded to flexibly to ensure viable employment for residents of Tipperary.</p>
		<p><b>SEDO20</b></p>	<p>That digitalisation continues apace in the county, and the population's digital skills will continue to develop in a planned and comprehensive way.</p>



## 8 Anticipated Outcomes

### 8.1 SCOs Anticipated Outcomes

The purpose of the community elements of Tipperary LECP is to promote local and community development. The community elements are designed to coordinate the publicly funded local and community development actions to reduce duplication, target available resources where they are most needed and maximise the benefits for communities. To this end, the focus is on the social and economic issues that can be addressed at a community level.

To achieve the requirements identified above, the SCOs have been broadly framed to encourage: -

- Community capacity building to support sustainable communities.
- Enhanced education and training infrastructure and services.
- Improved quality and availability of community-based services to promote social inclusion and tackle poverty and disadvantage.
- Physical, social, economic, and environmental regeneration of deprived urban and rural communities.
- The promotion of mainstream equality.
- The creation of new jobs, especially in the emerging low-carbon and green economy.

The LECP recognises that achieving specific SCOs will require enhanced levels of meaningful communication between agencies, local delivery bodies and the community. It infers the need for increased clarity of responsibility within some areas of activity, with a willingness by agencies and delivery bodies to coordinate funding and other interventions in a more collaborative way to contribute towards outcomes which may not be theirs alone or may not have previously been a priority of that particular agency.

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Table 7 - SCOs Summary of Anticipated Outcomes

	Objectives	Indicative Outcomes
SCO1	That the capacity to participate and the leadership of all communities would be at a higher level, increasing equity and positive impact, particularly for marginalised communities.	Communities, particularly first engagement communities, participate in community services and programmes. Communities develop cohesive structures for mutual benefit and collaboration.
SCO2	That the needs of rural communities would be recognised and supported.	Increased access to high-quality lifelong learning opportunities and employment in rural settings
SCO3	That communities would become more resilient with increased safety and a sense of safety for all community members.	All community members in the County feel protected and respected through awareness and/or involvement in community safety initiatives.
SCO4	That Tipperary continues to innovate to facilitate equitable access to public and community services and facilities for all communities.	All county residents will have safe access to public buildings, open spaces and transport systems and can engage in sporting and recreational activities and social and cultural events.
SCO5	That the provision of community infrastructure would continue to develop sustainably to create the right conditions for long-term community and economic sustainability.	Residents in all parts of the county will have access to flexible and innovative public spaces that support health, safety, social and cultural development.
SCO6	That appropriate intervention in geographic areas and deprived communities with high levels of deprivation, unemployment, social exclusion, and marginalisation would significantly improve their capacity to access the various available supports.	That young people consider entrepreneurship a viable career route and are assisted in setting up their own businesses. Increased participation in and progression along the lifelong learning continuum by people experiencing educational disadvantage.

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## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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Objectives	Indicative Outcomes
<p><b>SCO7</b> That communities will play a significant role in maximising life opportunities and potential for young people and children.</p>	<p>Children and young people have an equitable voice in civic matters. Children and young people are safe. Children and young people learn skills to engage fully in education, work, and enterprise in accordance with their desired career paths.</p>
<p><b>SCO8</b> That all communities in the county will develop in an age-friendly way and support the recognition and wellbeing of their older populations through the establishment of a life-cycle model of care.</p>	<p>Older people are supported through local community improvements and amenity development to enjoy more active and healthy lifestyles. Older people feel safe out and about in their local community and confident to engage and participate more. Retention and continued access to essential services, particularly in rural areas.</p>
<p><b>SCO9</b> That each community in the county will contribute to climate action in a planned, integrated, and equitable way and in accordance with their capacity to do so.</p>	<p>Community leaders will assess climate risk and consider adaptation projects and actions to improve resilience through a coherent local climate action plan focused at a community scale.</p>
<p><b>SCO10</b> That all cultures and ethnicities in the community are valued, respected, and facilitated to engage fully in society.</p>	<p>All communities in Tipperary are equitably involved in the education, employment, civic and cultural life of the community.</p>
<p><b>SCO11</b> That the community and voluntary sector should be adequately supported to ensure viability so that volunteering will continue to contribute to the quality of life across the county in an efficient, effective, and rewarding way.</p>	<p>Increased and improved support structures and resources for service providers from statutory agencies that ensure organisations can fully engage in their community care, safety, education, or social function.</p>
<p><b>SCO12</b> That spaces will be developed that are viable, vibrant, healthy, and attractive locations for people to live and work.</p>	<p>Residents in all parts of the county will have access to flexible and innovative public spaces that support health, safety, social and cultural development.</p>
<p><b>SCO13</b> That the people of Tipperary will embrace healthy lifestyles and that the social, economic, and environmental conditions and community capacity to encourage them to do so will be in place.</p>	<p>That communities and individuals can initiate and engage in activities that improve health and wellbeing outcomes for themselves and their families.</p>

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## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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	Objectives	Indicative Outcomes
SCO14	That every household in the county will have the resources needed to meet the minimum needs of all its members, as set out by the quality-of-life determinants within the County Development Plan and Project Ireland 2040.	Tipperary will facilitate the creation and fostering of social networks and connections in all communities. It will use innovation and best thinking to ensure fair access to resources and opportunities for all residents.
SCO15	That there would be an increased awareness of the risk of social exclusion and discrimination and that all bodies in the county would work proactively to achieve equality and social inclusion.	All communities in Tipperary are equitably involved in the education, employment, civic and cultural life of the community.
SCO16	Support the adequate provision of a range of mixed tenure, affordable, adaptable housing that contributes to sustainable neighbourhoods and communities, and in particular, that economic development is not constrained due to housing shortages.	Housing stability linked to affordability for residents of Tipperary can promote and encourage civic engagement and community wellbeing.
SCO17	That there will be an increased level of awareness and understanding in the county of the impacts of climate change, reducing fossil fuels, and the opportunities associated with biodiversity and positive climate action.	Increased and improved joint planning and delivery between education providers and climate bodies to ensure positive, progressive climate action information is distributed throughout the county.
SCO18	That biodiversity within the county will be increased, with habitat and species loss being reversed, where possible, and that natural habitats and water quality will be safeguarded and enhanced	Halt and reverse nature loss by increasing the health, abundance, diversity and resilience of species, populations and ecosystems so that by 2030, nature in County Tipperary's thriving ecosystems and nature-based solutions will continue to support future generations.
SCO19	That Tipperary's reputation, nationally and internationally, as a climate-aware county will be developed and enhanced through businesses and communities being energy efficient, mitigating their climate impact where possible and being prepared to adapt to the impacts of climate change equitably.	Tipperary businesses and communities adopt a collaborative approach that puts nature and biodiversity gain at the heart of decision-making, moving beyond reducing and mitigating adverse impacts on nature to a proactive and restorative approach focused on conservation, renewables, and restoration of ecosystems.

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**Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes**

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Objectives	Indicative Outcomes
<p><b>SCO20</b></p> <p>That Tipperary plays its part in the National Climate Objective to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate-resilient, biodiversity-rich, environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral economy.</p>	<p>That Tipperary builds on the high level of awareness of climate change and its impacts to achieve a broad consensus on the need for strong and early action to reduce the county’s greenhouse gas emissions and to make Tipperary climate resilient</p>
<p><b>SCO21</b></p> <p>That Tipperary recognise the unique stake of young people in theirs and our climate future and would prioritise mobilising youth, particularly in terms of career paths, to influence behavioural change with respect to Climate Action.</p>	<p>Young people are concerned about climate change and highly motivated to act. They will be supported by the generations ahead of them with equitable support, career orientation and adequate resources to act on these motivations and address the complexity of the issues that climate action involves.</p>
<p><b>SCO22</b></p> <p>That Tipperary would support innovative approaches to community transport and mobility, including the green cars and cycle-to-school safe route initiatives.</p>	<p>Transport and climate action partners collaborate to achieve a modal shift with fewer people travelling via private vehicles and more people transporting themselves using more sustainable modes, including public and active transport.</p>
<p><b>SCO23</b></p> <p>That Tipperary is committed to water quality by actively supporting water management measures to address water quality deterioration and support citizen-led community river-basin management initiatives.</p>	<p>That Tipperary’s county and local leaders recognise and actively negotiate the unique geography of the county to achieve transboundary cooperation to address climate impacts and avoid maladaptive practices using a river basin perspective that harnesses the potential of community collaborative management to achieve water quality objectives.</p>

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## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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Objectives	Indicative Outcomes
<p><b>SCO24</b> That the skills needed by the people of the county for them to continue to be active and committed citizens will be regularly identified, shared, and responded to in a flexible way.</p>	<p>Action-oriented climate education will feature in classrooms at all levels (primary, secondary, tertiary and community education) and across agencies, businesses and communities.</p> <p>Appropriate collaboration will ensure hands-on, informed, community-led climate action projects that reflect best practice policy and knowledge.</p>
<p><b>SCO25</b> That life-long learning will be accessible by a wider range of community members and that barriers to participation will be addressed, where possible.</p>	<p>Cooperation, support, and equitable distribution of Lifelong Learning opportunities in the county will contribute to social cohesion and foster inclusion, civic engagement, and intercultural dialogue to build a more tolerant, democratic, and diverse county.</p>
<p><b>SCO26</b> That the skills needs of the community and voluntary sector will be regularly identified, shared and responded to flexibly.</p>	<p>The community and voluntary sector in Tipperary will fulfil the increasing demands that are placed on it in a changing world of increased regulation and accountability through adequately supported and resourced capacity building to ensure workers have the necessary skills to fulfil their responsibilities</p>
<p><b>SCO27</b> That training and education in innovation and innovative thinking will be available and fostered within the county, particularly in areas of educational disadvantage.</p>	<p>Research and innovation in Tipperary will respond to the twin transition challenges of climate change, digitalisation, and other priorities such as competitiveness, health, food security, biodiversity, equality and inclusion to ensure equal opportunity for all residents.</p>
<p><b>SCO28</b> That new communities in Co. Tipperary would be supported through English language training to be full partners in the emerging economy and contributors to community and cultural institutions.</p>	<p>All migrants in Tipperary will be made welcome and supported to contribute to the county's economic, social, cultural, and political life so that they reference social cohesion and inclusiveness as outcomes of support.</p>

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## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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/continued

	Objectives	Indicative Outcomes
SCO29	That the social and cultural features and achievements of the past, including the Irish language, culture, and heritage, will be presented in positive and sympathetic ways.	Tipperary will celebrate the Irish language, culture, and history as a bond between present and past that fosters a sense of inclusion and belonging to a wider community and the county's cultural heritage.
SCO30	That all cultures of the present-day, including sports, arts, music, dance, drama, literature and food, will be supported and highlighted as contributing in a significant way to the fabric of a vibrant and diverse society.	Interaction among all communities will enhance people's ability to get along well with others, reduce stereotyping and foster the promise of diversity to facilitate lifelong learning and cultural and civic engagement.
SCO31	That the social capital of marginalised groups is further developed through positive culture and heritage recognition within the county.	Tipperary's agencies will facilitate a support structure for social capital, focusing on the connections, networks, and relationships among people and groups and the value they provide regarding social and cultural expression and economic development.
SCO32	That Pride of Place should be promoted and supported to support the preservation of the built and natural environment to contribute to community wellbeing and sustainability.	All county residents will be supported to feel connected to their area through opportunities to explore their sense of 'place identity' and pride in their unique local culture.

## 8.2 SEDOs Anticipated Outcomes

In line with the Guidelines, the LECP focuses on promoting and supporting economic development using the following approach, which is echoed in the anticipated outcomes of each of the objectives: -

- **Economic Action Area 1:** Basing the economic development plan and the economic components of the community elements of the LECP on the **knowledge of a wide range of economic development stakeholders**, including business leaders, development agencies, sectoral bodies, higher education institutions and other key influencers of economic development. The engagement with the Southern Regional Assembly is referenced to ensure that the LECP fully considers regional considerations.
- **Economic Action Area 2:** Promoting economic development through general **Local Authority powers and functions**. The approach recognises that the impact of Tipperary County Council functions on local and regional competitiveness is significant, particularly in relation to local housing markets and in terms of investment in and management of key infrastructure, including roads, and direct impact on the cost of doing business in an area.
- **Economic Action Area 3:** **Tipperary LEO** is a core instrument of local enterprise support and development for SMEs and micro-enterprises with a focus on providing financial support, mentoring, networking support, business and entrepreneurial advice, business training and information, and advice on County Council supports or activities that affect enterprise including, rates, procurement, or planning.
- **Economic Action Area 4:** In addition to Tipperary LEO, which is working closely with other national and local players to provide a customer-driven service to develop entrepreneurial and job creation ideas without displacing existing businesses or jobs, **other local assets** are of importance, including Community Enterprise Centres, educational opportunities, local community activation measures, and place-making activities. The LECP supports enhanced coordination between community development and economic development from a closer alignment of local and community development programmes with Local Authority functions.
- **Economic Action Area 5: Jobs and Labour Market Activation** focuses on helping people get back into employment, training, and education, thereby minimising the long-term effects of the pandemic on the labour force for those whose jobs have been permanently lost.
- **Economic Action Area 6:** The LECP provides for proactive measures specifically designed to **promote economic activity** beyond the mainstream Local Authority functions referred to in Economic Action Area 2.



## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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Table 8 - SEDOs Summary of Anticipated Outcomes

	Objectives	Indicative Outcomes
SEDO1	That Tipperary will have the infrastructure, including enterprise space, to attract and enable enterprises, entrepreneurs and innovators and accommodate new and emerging work patterns, including remote working.	In line with Project Ireland 2040, Tipperary will seek to build a comprehensive social, economic, and cultural infrastructure so that all people and businesses in all parts of the county will flourish.
SEDO2	That Tipperary will have in place sustainable transport options and infrastructure, including active travel, electric vehicles, charging infrastructure and public transport to support employment access, healthy lifestyles and emerging patterns of work, including remote working.	All agencies in the county will acknowledge the fundamental importance of transport in terms of service access and will collaborate with partners to develop sustainable initiatives that maximise opportunities to do more with less, finding solutions with multiple benefits and overcoming inertia.
SEDO3	That a county-wide collaborative programme to promote Tipperary as an investment location with excellent physical and digital connectivity will be in place.	Through collective action and a range of innovative initiatives, Tipperary will see growth spread out into all areas of the county and that by agencies and enterprises working together, Tipperary will achieve significant investment and job creation.
SEDO4	That the County would support enterprise clusters and networks to enable enterprises to grow and to facilitate sub-supply connections at the business-to-business level.	Developing clusters of excellence around companies, business service providers, and those in education and research will enable working together to create a climate of innovation, entrepreneurship, and resilience.
SEDO5	That Tipperary's high-quality environment is recognised, maintained, and promoted, with climate change mitigation and adaptation measures at the heart of social and economic development.	Tipperary will embrace the challenge of undertaking a green transition and switching to a zero-carbon economy with far-reaching consequences and demands on land, planning, infrastructure, investment, technology, and jobs.
SEDO6	That a diverse and skilled workforce, required by enterprises seeking to deliver on climate, biodiversity, and sustainable goals, will be in place in the county.	Agencies and employers will provide accessible and effective long-term learning opportunities so that all, particularly underrepresented groups, succeed in skilled professions and contribute to a more inclusive and diverse workforce to improve productivity, innovation, and overall performance.

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## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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	Objectives	Indicative Outcomes
SEDO7	That integrated support services for the micro, small business and social enterprise sectors will be in place and available in the county.	A collaborative support structure among agencies will ensure that enterprises are well-placed to deliver products and services that generate positive outcomes that contribute to social and economic policy priorities.
SEDO8	That high-quality visitor experiences and accommodation will be available in the county, leading to increased visitor revenue in a way compatible with environmental sustainability and climate action targets.	Tipperary will empower innovation in the tourism industry that will leverage collaboration, resources, and technology to develop new tourism products and experiences with a focus on sustainable tourism and the development of immersive tourism products that engage greenways, blueways and hidden heartlands in the county.
SEDO9	That the county builds on its strong economic sectors, and that those that are most vulnerable to current challenges would be identified, and ways of mitigating the impact on them would be established.	In line with Project Ireland 2040, Tipperary will seek to build a comprehensive social, economic, and cultural infrastructure so that all people and businesses in all parts of the county will flourish.
SEDO10	That economic development and opportunity would be appropriately spread throughout the county regarding population distribution and resource availability.	In line with Project Ireland 2040, Tipperary will seek to build a comprehensive social, economic, and cultural infrastructure so that all people and businesses in all parts of the county will flourish.
SEDO11	That there will be a wide range and diversity of employment opportunities in the county.	Agencies and employers will provide accessible and effective career paths for an inclusive and diverse workforce to improve productivity, innovation, and overall performance.
SEDO12	That there would be clear, visible, and viable pathways through which enterprises in Tipperary can access the research and knowledge needed to innovate and thrive.	Clear research and innovation pathways in Tipperary will enable enterprises to respond to productivity, innovation, and competitiveness challenges and adapt to climate action challenges and opportunities.

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## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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	Objectives	Indicative Outcomes
SEDO13	That Tipperary will be a leader in low-carbon development, with a focus on sustainable sectors, including the circular/green economy, land use diversification, and the potential of the bioeconomy, and recognised nationally and internationally.	A sustainable Tipperary will harness the positive energy of all stakeholders to collaborate on the new sustainable economy that generates good quality jobs that sustain local economies and enriches the environment through promoting low-carbon development.
SEDO14	That significant value will be added within the county to the raw materials produced in the county.	Tipperary will demonstrate commitment to environmental sustainability by ensuring that investment in the primary production economy is directed to enterprises seeking to add value and create new products that open new markets.
SEDO15	That the Agricultural sector will continue to be an important part of the county's economy and will be supported in its journey to achieve sustainability, as well as reach its own sectoral greenhouse emission reduction targets.	Tipperary farmers and agricultural industries will demonstrate practices supporting animal welfare, food traceability, environmental standards, and climate adaptation, particularly regarding water quality.
SEDO16	That communities and businesses in Tipperary's towns and villages are central to reimagining their settlements and planning their futures.	In line with <i>Town Centre First</i> , a coordinated and comprehensive collaboration will enable viable, vibrant and attractive locations for people to live, work and visit while also functioning as the local community's service, social, cultural and recreational hubs.
SEDO17	That the renewable energy resources of the county will be harnessed to the maximum extent possible.	Tipperary will continue collaborating across sectors in developing community and commercial renewable energy projects.
SEDO18	That the circular economy, reuse, and recycling will become an established part of the consumption pattern of the population of Tipperary, with 'reduce our use' at the core of our lifestyle choices.	A sustainable Tipperary will harness the positive energy of all stakeholders to collaborate on the new sustainable economy that generates good quality jobs that sustain local economies and enriches the environment through promoting low-carbon development.

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**Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes**

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	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicative Outcomes</b>
<b>SEDO19</b>	That the skills needs of enterprises in the county will be regularly identified, shared and responded to flexibly to ensure viable employment for residents of Tipperary.	Agencies and employers will provide accessible and effective long-term learning opportunities so that all, particularly underrepresented groups, succeed in skilled professions and contribute to a more inclusive and diverse workforce to improve productivity, innovation, and overall performance.
<b>SEDO20</b>	That digitalisation continues apace in the county, and the population's digital skills will continue to develop in a planned and comprehensive way.	Tipperary will evidence continued digitalisation for the common good that improves democracy and transparency and supports innovation, economic development and community engagement.





## 9 Monitoring and Evaluation

The LECP will be delivered through a series of Annual Implementation Plans agreed upon at the start of each year to achieve the targets. Monitoring of these Implementation Plans will be undertaken on an ongoing basis, with an annual report prepared and submitted to Tipperary LCDC.

Two interim reviews will be undertaken to monitor progress further and align relevant objectives and actions to evolving needs. These interim reviews will take place in 2025 and 2027.

### 9.1 Evaluation Tools

The LECP includes High-Level Goals, each with related objectives and actions. Each objective contains one or more success indicators to measure progress toward achieving the High-Level Goal. These will undergo ongoing monitoring based on prioritising actions and determining outputs and indicators for each Implementation Plan.

To support the comprehensive evaluation of LECP interventions, the development of case studies will also form part of the monitoring process for the LECP. To support a consistent approach to these case studies, the case study template used for the Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) programme will be used as a template for LECP case studies.

A final review and support for the development of the subsequent round of the LECP will be informed by the quantitative and qualitative data collected as part of the Implementation Plan and ongoing monitoring process.

### 9.2 Public Access

The annual implementation reports will be published yearly, and the interim reports will be published every two years.

## Appendices

FRAMEWORK

## Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

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## A1 Original High-Level Goals

Original High-Level Goal	Original Objective	Original Priorities
HLG1 Community Resilience and Wellbeing	That all communities in Tipperary would move forward in terms of their resilience and their capacity to contribute to the wellbeing of their members.	Enhancing the participation, leadership, and resilience of rural communities.
		Make Tipperary a safer and more secure place to live.
		Improving Access to Services within the community and supporting community infrastructural development.
		Prioritise geographical areas and Communities with high levels of deprivation employment or social exclusions and marginalisation.
		To assist communities in improving the health and wellbeing of all citizens in Co. Tipperary.
		To assist communities in their role in maximising life opportunities and potential for young people and children.
		To support communities to develop in an age-friendly way and promote the wellbeing of their older populations.
HLG 2 Economic Development	That Co. Tipperary would contain a diverse, innovative, and environmentally aware economy in which enriching employment opportunities are available for all its citizens and the necessary education and training opportunities are easily accessible by all.	Support marginalised groups, including new communities, those with disabilities and travellers.
		Grow our economy by developing infrastructure that will attract and enable industry, entrepreneurs, and innovators.
		Collaborate with agencies and partners to promote Co. Tipperary as an investment location with excellent physical and digital connectivity.
		Further develop Co. Tipperary's reputation as having a high-quality, sustainable, and climate-resilient environment.
		Facilitate the development of a diverse and skilled workforce to sustain climate-friendly enterprise in the county.
		Support future Economic growth by offering integrated support services for the micro and small business sectors.
		Facilitate the collaborative marketing of Co. Tipperary as an attractive place to invest and establish a successful enterprise.
HLG 3 Climate Action	That Co. Tipperary would, at a minimum, contribute its fair share to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, that its households, communities, and businesses would be active in adapting to climate change, and that environmental impact considerations would inform all decisions in the county.	Improve the visitor experience: increase visitor revenue, visitor numbers, capacity, dwell time and bed nights in a way compatible with environmental sustainability and climate targets.
		Identify the economic sectors and areas within the county most vulnerable to current challenges and identify ways of mitigating the impact.
		Increase the awareness and understanding of the impacts and opportunities associated with climate change and the urgency of action being taken without delay.
		Promote and support the growth of renewable energy and the circular economy.
		Protect biodiversity, seek to reverse habitat and species loss where possible, protect natural habitats and safeguard water quality.
		Further develop Co. Tipperary's reputation as an environmentally aware area by helping our businesses and communities to be energy efficient, mitigate their climate impact and be ready to adapt to the impacts of climate change.
	Protect and restore water quality in 'At Risk' waterbodies and help to ensure Co. Tipperary's compliance with the Water Framework Directive.	

## A2 Second Round Public Consultation

# Tipperary Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2029



## Consultation Workshops

### What is it?...

The Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) sets out the way that all organisations will work together to achieve community and economic development that improves the quality of life of all residents of County Tipperary. It is the county element of a six-year national development framework for a six-year period.

The overall approach is to draw up a plan to identify the most important areas to work on and to plan how agencies and organisations can work together to best achieve address objectives and implement actions associated with those priorities.

### Why is it important?...

When the LECP process started in 2014, it was felt that coordination was needed in situations where different groups were working in the same space, without much communication or coordination with each other. Also, while a lot of work was being achieved, it was harder to spot the service gaps.

### Who is doing it?...

The Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) represents the County Council's strengthened role in community and economic development.

The LCDC and the Economic Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) have important roles in preparing the LECP. Ultimately, the LECP will be adopted by Tipperary County Council.

### What stage are we at?

We have been working on this plan for a while. We have looked at many types of information and have also talked to the organisations involved in delivering services in Tipperary. We have consulted the people of the county, both online and at meetings. From this, the proposed High-Level Goals and Objectives have been drafted.

These Draft High-Level Goals and Objectives form the basis for the next stage of consultation.

### What is expected from me/my group?...

The LCDC and the Economic Strategic Policy Committee of Tipperary County Council cordially invite you and your group to contribute to the next stage of the LECP by ensuring your work or the topics in which you are interested is reflected in the High-Level Goals and Objectives.

At the forthcoming consultation workshops we invite you to consider actions and objectives that will positively impact your area over the next six years. If there are important areas not covered, we would like you to identify them for us. If we have included areas that you don't think are that important, you might let us know that, as well.

We will also spend some time at the meeting agreeing how we should measure progress on achieving the objectives.

Finally, if you have ideas on strategic actions that you think should be implemented, we would be glad to hear those as well.

We know that most people will be particularly interested in certain types of goals and objectives and will be happy for you to concentrate on those.

### How do I register?...

**We invite you to register for the two-hour consultation workshop by following the steps below:**

1. Sign up for the event on [Eventbrite](#).
2. We will send you an email so that you can choose the most relevant of the five High-Level Goals and Objectives to work on in the workshop.

**This information is crucial so that you can be assigned a workshop to develop actions and outcomes that you expect to result from the work.**

## Have your say!...

Please come along to either Consultation Workshop:

**Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> September 2023, 2.30 pm to 4.30 pm - Borrisoleigh Community Centre, E41 FF84**

**Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> September 2023, 6.30 pm to 8.30 pm - Clonmel Rugby Club, E91 CX93**



### A3 Reference Policies and Strategies

1. 01082023 Tipperary Roma Health Project Report 1
2. 20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010-2030
3. 2017 Annual Report - LECP Economic Action Plan
4. 2017 LECP Community Action Annual Report
5. 2018 Annual Report - Economic Action Plan
6. 20230824 Department of Transport Response
7. A Strategy for a Healthy Tipperary 2018-2020
8. Annual Report 2019 Economic Action Plan
9. Annual Report Community Action Plan 2020
10. Annual Report Economic Action Plan 2020
11. Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures: The National Policy Framework for Children and Young People, 2014-2020
12. Building Future Skills: The Demand for Skills in Ireland's Built Environment Sector to 2030
13. Child and Youth Participation Strategy 2019-2023
14. Civil Defence - Towards 2030
15. Clare LHO, Limerick LHO and North Tipperary/East Limerick LHO Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO) Area 3
16. Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan
17. Community Action Plan Progress Report 2018
18. Community Three-Year LECP Review
19. Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan: Enhancing Public Transport Across Rural Ireland
20. County Development Plan Core Strategy Information
21. County Development Plan Volume 1 Written Statement
22. County Tipperary Local Economic Plan 2015-2020
23. Delivering Agencies LECP from CE
24. Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets
25. Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets Interim Advice Note
26. Diverse Tipperary: An Integration Strategy, 2023-2025
27. Economic Plan LECP
28. Enterprise 2025 Renewed - Building Resilience in the Face of Global Challenges
29. First 5: A Whole-of-Government Strategy for Babies, Young Children and their Families 2019-2028
30. Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025
31. Housing for All: A New Housing Plan for Ireland
32. Housing Options for Our Aging Population Policy Statement 2020
33. IDA Ireland: Driving Recovery and Sustainable Growth 2021 - 2024
34. International Financial Services Strategy
35. Ireland's Diaspora Strategy 2020-2025

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36. LEADER Local Development Strategy 2023-2027: County Tipperary
37. LECP Briefing Paper
38. LECP Community Annual Report 2019
39. LECP High-Level Goals and Objectives - CYPSC
40. LECP Presentation to Local Authorities
41. LGBTI+ Inclusion Strategy 2019-2021
42. Making Remote Work: National Remote Work Strategy
43. Making Remote Work: National Remote Work Strategy
44. May 2023: ETB commitments
45. Munster Vales Strategic Development Plan
46. National Action Plan for Equity of Access to Higher Education 2015-2021
47. National Broadband Plan
48. National Carers Strategy
49. National Dementia Strategy
50. National Development Plan 2018 2027
51. National Disability Inclusion Strategy (2017-2021)
52. National Economic Plan (NEP)
53. National Further Education and Training Strategy 2020-2024
54. National Migrant Integration Strategy
55. National Plan Against Racism
56. National Planning Framework
57. National Policy Statement the Bioeconomy CAP Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027
58. National Positive Aging Strategy (NPAS)
59. National Recovery and Resilience Plan
60. National Social Enterprise Policy for Ireland 2019-2022
61. National Strategy on Children and Young People's Participation in Decision-Making 2015-2020
62. National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy 2017 - 2021
63. Old Socio-Economic Baseline Report (LECP)
64. OPC Age-Friendly
65. Pathways to Work Strategy 2021-2025
66. People, Place and Policy - Growing Tourism to 2025
67. Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2023-2028
68. Programme for Effective Local Government
69. Programme for Government: Our Shared Future
70. Project Ireland 2040
71. Putting People First: Action
72. Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government

**Tipperary Framework LECP: Statement of High-Level Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes**

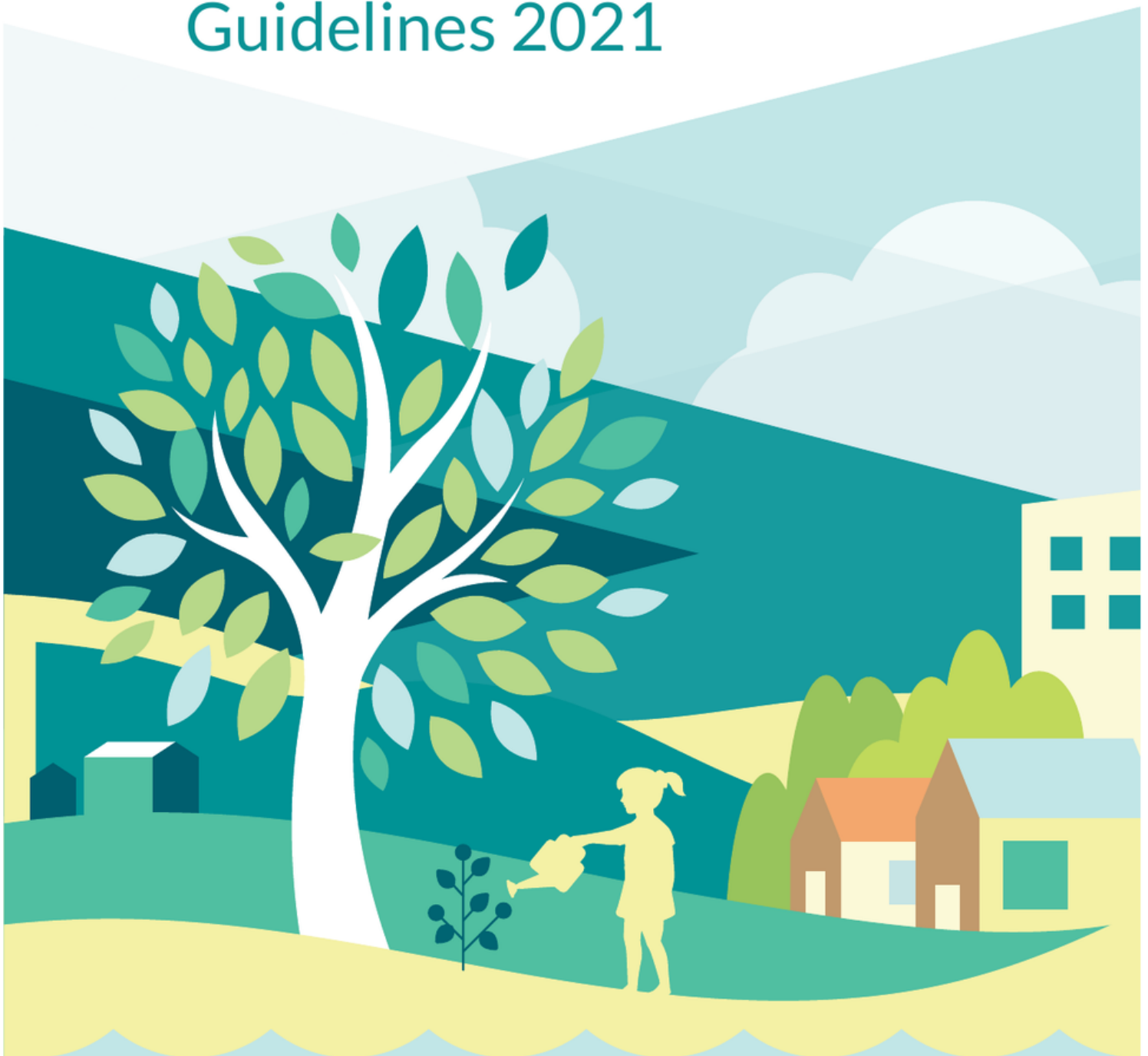
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73. Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024: Mid-West
74. Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024: South East
75. Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES)
76. Report - Economic Community Action Plan 2016
77. Report of the SME Taskforce: National SME and Entrepreneurship Growth Plan
78. Review Summary - High-Level Economic Priorities
79. Roadmap for Social Inclusion 2020 2025
80. Rural Development Policy 2021-2025 - Our Rural Future
81. Rural Development Policy 2021-2025 - Our Rural Future
82. SETU Contribution to Tipperary CC LECP August 2023
83. Sláintecare Implementation Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2023
84. Social Inclusion Community Activation Programme 2024-2028: County Tipperary
85. South Tipperary LHO, Carlow/Kilkenny LHO, Waterford LHO and Wexford LHO Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO) Area 5
86. Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan 2018-2020
87. Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan 2018-2020
88. Sustainable, Inclusive and Empowered Communities: A Five-Year Strategy to Support the Community and Voluntary Sector in Ireland 2019-2024
89. Teagasc
90. Third National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based Violence
91. Thoroughbred Country Destination Development Action Plan - LECP
92. Tipperary Arts Strategy 2023-27
93. Tipperary Baseline Emissions Report 2023
94. Tipperary Children and Young People's Services Committee Children and Young People's Plan 2022 - 2025
95. Tipperary Climate Action Plan
96. Tipperary Co Council Climate Change Risk Assessment 2023
97. Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028
98. Tipperary Culture and Creativity Strategy 2023-2027
99. Tipperary Festivals and Events Strategy 2022-2024
100. Tipperary Joint Policing Committee Strategic Plan 2015-21
101. Tipperary Roma Project Progress Report, June 2023
102. Tipperary Rural Travellers Project
103. Tipperary Sports Partnership Strategic Plan 2016-2022
104. Town Centre First Policy
105. Transport Infrastructure Ireland
106. Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy
107. Water Quality Report 2016-2021 South East ROC 6<sup>th</sup> December 2022



Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland

# Local Economic and Community Plans Guidelines 2021



Prepared by the Department of Rural and Community Development  
and the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

[gov.ie](http://gov.ie)



**The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant Local Authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.**



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# Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

## Acronyms

<b>AA</b> – Appropriate Assessment	<b>ED</b> – Electoral Division
<b>CARO</b> – Climate Action Regional Office	<b>EIA</b> – Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>CDP</b> – City/County Development Plan	<b>EIS</b> – Environmental Impact Statement
<b>CEP</b> – Community Enhancement Programme	<b>ERDF</b> – European Regional Development Fund
<b>CSO</b> – Central Statistics Office	<b>ESA</b> – Environmentally Sensitive Area
<b>CSR</b> – Corporate Social Responsibility	<b>ESRI</b> – Economic and Social Research Institute
<b>CVS</b> – Community and Voluntary Sector	<b>ETB</b> – Education and Training Board
<b>CYPSC</b> – Children and Young People’s Services Committee	<b>EU</b> – European Union
<b>DECC</b> – Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	<b>FDI</b> – Foreign Direct Investment
<b>D/Children</b> – Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth	<b>FRC</b> – Family Resource Centre
<b>D/Education</b> – Department of Education	<b>GDPR</b> – General Data Protection Regulation
<b>D/Justice</b> – Department of Justice	<b>GHG</b> – Greenhouse Gas
<b>DETE</b> – Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment	<b>HI</b> – Healthy Ireland
<b>DHLGH</b> – Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	<b>HNDA</b> – Housing Needs Demand Assessment
<b>DSP</b> – Department of Social Protection	<b>HSE</b> – Health Service Executive
<b>DFA</b> – Department of Foreign Affairs	<b>IBEC</b> – Irish Business and Employers Confederation
<b>DPER</b> – Department of Public Expenditure and Reform	<b>ICT</b> – Information and communications technology
<b>DRCD</b> – Department of Rural and Community Development	<b>IDA</b> – Industrial Development Agency
<b>DSP</b> – Department of Social Protection	<b>INTERREG</b> – European Territorial Co-operation European Territorial Cooperation
<b>DTF</b> – Drugs Task Force	<b>IPCC</b> – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>DTIF</b> – Disruptive Technologies Innovation Fund	<b>ISIF</b> – Irish Strategic Investment Fund
	<b>KPI</b> – Key Performance Indicator

<b>LA</b> – Local Authority	<b>RA</b> – Regional Assembly
<b>LAP</b> – Local Area Plan	<b>REP</b> – Regional Enterprise Plan
<b>LCDC</b> – Local Community Development Committee	<b>RRDF</b> – Rural Regeneration and Development Fund
<b>LDC</b> – Local Development Company	<b>RSES</b> – Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy
<b>LDS</b> – Local Development Strategy	<b>SAC</b> – Special Area of Conservation
<b>LEADER</b> – Liaison Entre Actions de Développement de l'Économie Rurale – <i>meaning</i> Links between actions for the development of the rural economy	<b>SBCI</b> – Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland
<b>LECP</b> – Local Economic and Community Plan	<b>SCO</b> – The Sustainable Community Objective
<b>LEO</b> – Local Enterprise Office	<b>SEA</b> – Strategic Environmental Assessment
<b>MD</b> – Municipal District	<b>SEDO</b> – Sustainable Economic Development Objective
<b>NDP</b> – National Development Plan	<b>SDG</b> – Sustainable Development Goal
<b>NECP</b> – National Energy and Climate Plan	<b>SFI</b> – Science Foundation Ireland
<b>NERP</b> – National Economic Recovery Plan	<b>SICAP</b> – Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme
<b>NRRP</b> – National Recovery and Resilience Plan	<b>SMART</b> – Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Timely
<b>NHA</b> – Natural Heritage Area	<b>SME</b> – Small-to-Medium Enterprise
<b>NPF</b> – National Planning Framework	<b>SPA</b> – Special Protection Area
<b>NUTS</b> – Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics	<b>SPC</b> – Strategic Policy Committee
<b>NYCI</b> – National Youth Council of Ireland	<b>SWOT</b> – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
<b>OECD</b> – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	<b>TIG</b> – Traveller Interagency Group
<b>OPW</b> – Office of Public Works	<b>UN</b> – United Nations
<b>PPN</b> – Public Participation Network	<b>URDF</b> – Urban Regeneration and Development Fund
<b>PSRF</b> – Pandemic Stabilisation and Recovery Fund	

## Glossary of Terms

**Appropriate Assessment:** (AA) an assessment of the potential adverse effects of a plan or project (in combination with other plans or projects) on Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. These sites are protected by National and European Law.

**“Bottom-up” approach:** This emphasises the participation of the local community in development initiatives so that they can select their own goals and the means of achieving them. It also ensures community ownership, commitment and accountability to the development project as it seeks development from below.

**Circular Economy:** A model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible, thus extending the life cycle of products.

**Climate change:** Includes both the global warming driven by human emissions of greenhouse gases, and the resulting large-scale shifts in weather patterns.

**Climate Neutral Economy:** An economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions.

**Ecosystem:** A community or group of living organisms that live in and interact with each other in a specific environment.

**Evaluation:** The structured interpretation and giving of meaning to predicted or actual impacts of proposals or results. It looks at original objectives, and at what is either predicted or what was accomplished and how it was accomplished.

**Framework plan:** A document that provides a methodology for directing change in the community over time. This type of plan is to be differentiated from a traditional comprehensive plan that attempts to address in depth and in detail all of the elements required to govern the long-range growth of the area. While providing a powerful long-term vision, it does not attempt to define each and every policy and detail necessary to achieve that vision.

**Implementation Plan:** A document that entails the steps required to facilitate the execution and implementation of a plan, idea, model, or policy by presenting clear implementation steps that need to follow.

**Indicator:** A measurable and quantitative statistic which, when grouped over a time period, shows a trend.

**Labour Force:** Those at work, looking for first regular job and unemployed.

**LEADER Programme:** A European Union initiative to support rural development projects initiated at the local level in order to revitalise rural areas and create jobs.

**Low Carbon Economy:** An economy that causes low levels of (Greenhouse Gas) GHG emissions compared with today's carbon-intensive economy.

**Mitigation:** An action that helps to lessen the impacts of a process or development on the receiving environment (most often in association with measures that would seek to reduce negative impacts of a process or development).

**Monitoring:** The systematic process of collecting, analysing and using information to track a programme's progress toward reaching its objectives and to guide management decisions. Successful monitoring delivers timely and relevant information that allows you to track progress towards outcomes and make adjustments to implementation arrangements as necessary.

**Public Consultation:** a regulatory process by which the public's input on matters affecting them is sought. Its main goals are in improving the efficiency, transparency and public involvement in large-scale projects or laws and policies. It usually involves notification (to publicise the matter to be consulted on), consultation (a two-way flow of information and opinion exchange) as well as participation (involving interest groups in the drafting of policy or legislation).



**Public Realm:** The external places in our towns and cities that are accessible to all. The everyday spaces that we move through and linger within, the places where we live, work and play.

**Reserved Function:** A reserved function of a Local Authority is one which can only be performed by the elected members.

**Review:** A part of the planning process to assess the progress of implementation. They are a 'snapshot' in the life of an initiative and tend to focus on operational issues, effectiveness of governance and project management structures, and may also include policy outcomes. Findings and recommendations from reviews should be used to improve implementation.

**Smarter Travel:** Short for the Department of Transport's Sustainable Transport policy document 'Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future 2009 –2020'.

**Social entrepreneurship:** An approach by individuals, groups, start-up companies or entrepreneurs, in which they develop, fund and implement solutions to social, cultural, or environmental issues. This concept may be applied to a wide range of organisations, which vary in size, aims, and beliefs.

**Socio-economic Analysis:** A tool to evaluate what costs and benefits an action will create for society by comparing what will happen if this action is implemented as compared to the situation where the action is not implemented.

**Social Enterprise:** An enterprise that trades for a social/societal purpose, where at least part of its income is earned from its trading activity, is separate from government, and where the surplus is primarily reinvested in the social objective.

**Social Inclusion:** The process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society—improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their identity.

**Social Infrastructure:** A subset of the infrastructure sector and typically includes assets that accommodate social services. Examples include schools, universities, hospitals, prisons and community housing.

**Spatial Planning:** Planning that gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society. It is at the same time a scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy developed as an interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach directed towards balanced regional development and the physical organisation of space according to an overall strategy.

**Stakeholder:** a person such as an employee, customer, or citizen who is involved with an organisation, society, etc. and therefore has responsibilities towards it and an interest in its success.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment:** A systematic decision support process, aiming to ensure that environmental and possibly other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plan and program making.

**Sustainable Development:** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



# Foreword

Local Economic and Community Plans (LECP) support the sustainable development of our counties. First described in *Putting People First: Action Plan for Effective Local Government* and then formalised in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, they form the local element of the national development framework and support collaboration to increase the quality of life in our communities. This has never been more important as we look to support a sustainable recovery from the impact of the pandemic.

The primary aim of the LECP is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by the Local Authority directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. The LECP is an important way to set out how Government and other stakeholders can work together to ensure that their initiatives, programmes and projects support an improved quality of life for people living and working in the county.

These guidelines form part of the statutory responsibilities assigned to the Minister for Rural and Community Development (DRCD), under the Local Government Reform Act of 2014, to support the development and implementation of the LECP. The Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) is charged with oversight of the Economic Elements of the LECP.

Both Departments have worked together to develop these guidelines in order to enable and support integrated planning for both community and economic elements as envisaged in the legislation.

The development of these guidelines has also been supported by an advisory group that included representation from Local Authorities and Regional Assemblies, as well as the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE). The process also included a broader consultation with input from other Government Departments, Local Authorities, Public Participation Networks (PPNs) and other members of the relevant Local Authority Committees, the Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) and the Strategic Policy Committees (SPC).

These guidelines are designed to support the development and implementation of effective LECPs for the next six years, enabling Local Authorities and local communities to improve the quality of life in their counties. We encourage all Local Authorities to use the guidelines to develop effective and inclusive LECPs for their areas, ensuring full participation by anyone who wishes to engage with the process.

We look forward to working with all stakeholders to support the development, through the LECPs, of strong integrated local frameworks that will provide the foundation for economic and social recovery and support sustainable development across the country over the next six-year period.



*Heather Humphreys*

**Heather Humphreys,**  
Minister for Rural  
and Community  
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*Darragh O'Brien*

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**Peter Burke,**  
Minister of State  
with responsibility  
for Planning and  
Local Government

# Introduction

## The Local Government Reform Act 2014 provides a stronger and clearer role for local government in economic development and community development.

This is a key element in achieving the vision set out in *Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government*: that “local government will be the main vehicle of governance and public service at local level, leading economic, social and community development”. For the first time, the legislation required the integration of local economic and community objectives, other relevant cross-sectoral plans and the establishment of new structures such as the Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) and Public Participation Networks (PPNs). The aim was to facilitate collaboration between partner agencies, business and the community and voluntary sector, to drive synergies and align with regional, national and European policy to leverage funding streams.

All Local Authorities published their first Local Economic and Community Plans in 2016/2017 and the process to develop new LECPs provides the opportunity to reflect on the experiences of all stakeholders in the intervening period. The processes to support the development of a new LECP described in these guidelines should be fully informed by the learning and experiences of all relevant stakeholders through both internal and public consultation to ensure a robust LECP for the next 6-year period.

The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant Local Authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. The development of each LECP is informed by the overall vision for Local Government as set out in *Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government*, the need “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities”.

As the framework for the economic development and local/community development of the Local Authority area, the LECP should also be the primary mechanism at local level to bring forward relevant actions arising from national and regional strategies and policies that have a local remit.

One of the main strengths of the structures that support the roles of Local Authorities with regard to local and community development is the collaborative nature of their work. It is important that the LECP provide an enabling framework that supports collaborative working both in the structures that support the LECP and in the interventions that the LECP seek to support. Research looking at the Community Call initiative implemented as part of the national response to COVID 19 provides lessons in this regard. The research indicates that changed working practices in, and between, statutory, community and voluntary organisations delivered improved outcomes and inter-agency structures made a significant difference to the ability to coordinate and deliver rapid responses<sup>1</sup>.

the overall  
vision for Local  
Government,  
“to promote the  
well-being and  
quality of life  
of citizens and  
communities”

1 Community Call: Learning for the Future, NESC Secretariat Papers, Paper No.22, February 2021, [http://files.nesc.ie/nesc\\_secretariat\\_papers/No\\_22\\_CommunityCall.pdf](http://files.nesc.ie/nesc_secretariat_papers/No_22_CommunityCall.pdf)



# Guidelines

These guidelines are designed to support a participative and consultative process to develop a Local Economic and Community Plan that is appropriate for each local area. The development of the guidelines was supported by an experienced advisory group and included a broad consultation process. Details of the membership of the advisory group and the consultation process can be found at Appendix 1.

The guidelines provide an outline of the process to be carried out in order to develop a fully integrated LECP at a local level. The guidelines are issued under section 66B of Local Government Reform Act 2014 and are therefore statutory in nature and provided to support all aspects of the LECP process including ongoing implementation, monitoring and evaluation. While the guidelines provide the basic framework for the LECP, they also recognise that each Local Authority area is different and will require different interventions to support their development. In this context, the guidelines aim to support a more flexible approach to LECP development and implementation.

This will facilitate a more agile and flexible approach to the delivery of initiatives to support the achievement of the High-Level Goals and Sustainable Objectives outlined in the LECP framework.

## Guideline Consultation

DRCD and DHLGH established an Advisory Group that included representation from both Departments, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment and Local and Regional Government. The role of the advisory group was to support the guideline process and ensure that learning from the previous LECP process informed their development.

Over the past six years, the implementation of the current round of LECPs has identified areas of challenge as well as areas of good practice. This learning informed the development of these guidelines through a significant consultation process. Written submissions were received from Government Departments, Local Authorities, Regional Assemblies, LCDCs and SPCs.

In addition, DRCD and DHLGH hosted 7 focus groups that included input from LCDC Chief Officers, LCDC Chairs, LCDC members including PPN members, SPC members and other relevant economic stakeholders including Enterprise Ireland, IBEC, IDA Ireland, Fáilte Ireland and Chambers Ireland.

This consultation identified a number of areas that could be improved including elements of LECP preparation, implementation and ultimately monitoring and evaluation. Input obtained through the focus group process has been used to inform the development of these guidelines with a view to addressing some of the challenges experienced by those involved in the development and implementation of the LECPs to date.

## Aim of the Guidelines

The aim of the guidelines is to provide support to Local Authorities and relevant local partners to help them to develop and implement comprehensive and flexible 6-year plans that will support the sustainable development of their areas over the lifetime of the plan. The plans will form the basis for interventions at a local level that are complementary to and consistent with the RSES, the City and County Development Plans and the relevant national strategies and policies listed in Appendix 6. They envisage an LECP which provides a broader, strategic framework that guides the preparation and delivery of Implementation Plans. This will provide the agility and flexibility required to be in a position to react to emerging needs and opportunities on an ongoing basis.

The guidelines aim to be comprehensive however, Local Authorities and other relevant stakeholders should also be aware of the need to be compliant with the relevant legislation particularly the specific elements of the Local Government Reform Act 2014 and consistent with other national frameworks and strategies as indicated in the relevant appendices to this document.

# New Approach to the LECP process

Consultation undertaken as part of the guideline development process indicated the need to ensure that the LECP is more agile and allows for emerging needs on an ongoing basis. In addition, the plan process needs to consider the resources available to deliver on identified actions and ensure that prioritisation of actions is realistic and achievable within available resources. The postponement of the 2021 census and the consequent delay in available up to date data to create a baseline to build the LECP was also identified as a challenge. While there is relevant data available to consider the socio-economic context for the LECP there will be a need to facilitate consideration of the more up to date and comprehensive demographic and other data that is provided by the census when the census data becomes available. This is likely to be in 2023/2024.

It was in this context that the Advisory Group established to support the LECP guideline development process considered that the LECP process should consist of two parts including;

- a) the development of an overall LECP framework detailing the High-Level Goals and Sustainable Community and Economic Objectives as well as consideration of outcomes and high-level indicators for the 6-year LECP period. Consideration of any potential actions should form part of the development of the High-Level Goals and Objectives in the LECP framework but the detailing of prioritised actions as well as specific performance indicators and commitment to their implementation is a function of the implementation plan.
- b) The development of Implementation Plans to detail the inputs, actions and resources required for that implementation plan period as well as relevant specific key performance indicators to facilitate evaluation. The initial LECP Implementation Plan should be presented for approval along with the LECP framework.

This will facilitate a more agile and flexible approach to the delivery of initiatives to support the achievement of the High-Level goals and Sustainable Community Objectives outlined in the LECP framework and will allow newly-emerging programmes and policies to be taken into account in an ongoing way. Figure 1 below gives a general definition of the various relevant elements of the plan process highlighted in the text above.



Figure 1

Development Term	Definition
Goal/High-Level Goal	An idea of the future or a desired result that an individual/group/organisation envision, plan and commit to achieve.
Objective/Sustainable Community Objective	Development objective: Intended impact contributing to physical, financial, institutional, social, environmental, or other benefits to a society, community, or group of people via one or more development interventions.
Action	Specific steps to be taken to support the achievement of a defined goal. Actions should be time bound achievable and measurable.
Outcome	The likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs.
Input	The financial, human, and material resources used for the development intervention.
Output	The products, capital goods and services which result from a development intervention; may also include changes resulting from the intervention which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes.
Performance Indicator	Quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor.

## Structure of the Guidelines

The process has two linked phases with the framework LECP and its associated Implementation Plans representing the local economic and community plan process as a whole. The guidelines are designed to support both parts of the process.

**Section A** supports the development of the **Integrated Framework LECP**, which represents the strategic part of the LECP development process. This will look at the full six-year period and determine through analysis and consultation what the High-Level Goals should be for that particular geographical area. The framework will also include a series of sustainable objectives (both economic and community) to be achieved over the 6-year period through inputs, actions and outputs outlined in the Implementation Plan process.

All actions should be designed to contribute to the achievement of the objectives and ultimately the realisation of the High-Level Goals.

**Section B** addresses the **implementation plan process**, which is aimed at achieving the objectives of the framework LECP. The implementation plan process will allow for full consideration of the resources available to support the delivery of these initiatives each year. In addition, this approach will also facilitate consideration of updated census data once available with a comprehensive review process required as part of the implementation plan process in 2023/2024. This review will also fulfil the review process required as part of the regulatory framework.

# Overall Context

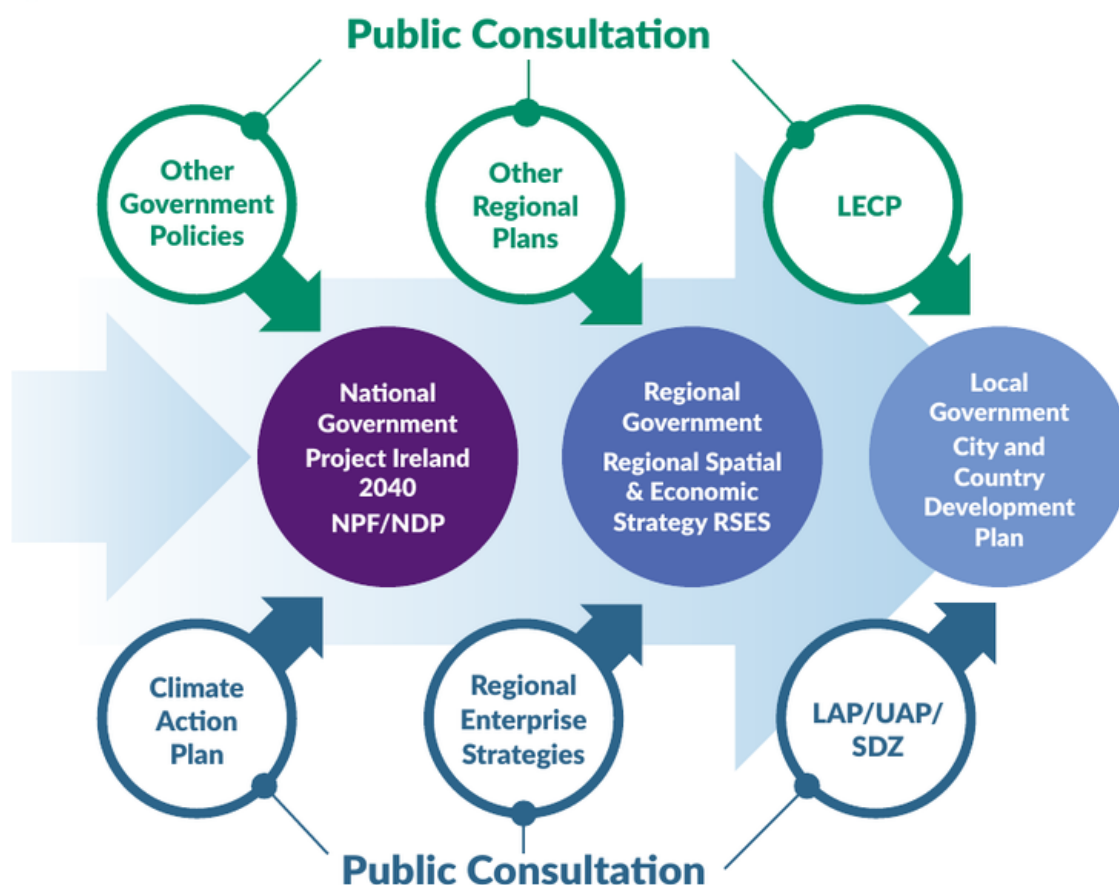
## Policy and purpose of the LECP

*Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government* envisaged an increased role for Local Government in Economic and Community Development. This was subsequently placed on a statutory footing with amendments to provisions of the Local Government Act 2001 through the Local Government Reform Act of 2014. Responsibilities in these areas were outlined in the Local Government Act 1991 and restated in in Local Government Act 2001 where there are references to the ability of the Local Authorities to undertake measures to promote the interests of the local community including social, economic, environmental, recreational, cultural or community development within the area.

Section 66 of Local Government Act 2001 details the general functions of Local Authorities as it relates to the promotion of interests of local communities. The Local Government Reform Act 2014 inserts section 44, adding to section 66, and detailing the purpose, process and responsibilities for Local Economic and Community Planning with Section 66E outlining the implementation of the Economic Elements of the LECP. In addition, Chapter 2 of the Local Government Reform Act details the role and function of the LCDCs with 128B in that section detailing the LCDC role in the design and implementation of the community elements of the LECP.

These guidelines are positioned within the regulatory context. However, Local Authorities should also be mindful of their responsibilities under all relevant regulatory frameworks including but not limited to those referenced above.

Figure 2



## Socio-economic Context

The Local Economic and Community Plan is part of the overall process for national transformation set out in Project Ireland 2040 and which includes the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the National Development Plan (NDP).

The global pandemic and the measures used to control the spread of COVID-19 have affected all aspects of Irish society and will provide significant context for the next round of LECPs from both a social and economic perspective. The Central Statistics Office has been conducting ongoing research and analysis of the social impact of COVID 19 since the onset of the pandemic and the results of the February 2021 research has indicated that that overall life satisfaction score at 5.8 was the lowest since this indicator of wellbeing was first used in 2013.<sup>2</sup> Almost 6 in 10 (57.8%) reported that their mental health/well-being has been negatively affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic with a significantly higher proportion of those in the 18-34 age group indicating a negative impact.

From an economic perspective, Ireland has moved from being one of the fastest growing economies in Europe with near full employment to a point where an unemployment rate of 22.4% was registered in April 2021.<sup>3</sup> The three Regional Assemblies recently published a COVID 19 Regional Economic Analysis to identify which geographical areas in Ireland are more likely to be exposed to economic disruption because of the measures put in place to prevent the spread of COVID 19<sup>4</sup>. The analysis uses a commercial dataset and a COVID 19 exposure ratio that looks at the ratio of commercial units operating in the sectors most likely to be affected as a proportion of overall commercial stock (taken from 2019). The process then assigns a value that assesses the likelihood of exposure to significant economic disruption on regions, counties and cities of Ireland.

The Northern and Western region is determined to have the most exposure followed by the Southern Region and the Eastern and Midlands Region. The data is designed to ensure that *“policy makers at local, regional and national level are aware of the most economically impacted areas across Ireland and will therefore be better equipped to ensure supports for industry can reach these businesses”*.

## Climate Change/Action

The need to address the current climate crisis is one of the defining contexts to be addressed at all levels of government in Ireland. The process to develop a statutory basis for Climate Change intervention including the new Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Bill 2021 and the ongoing implementation of Climate Action Plans is the national framework within which Government is supporting action now to adapt to the worst effects of climate change and secure a safer future for generations to come.

This process will establish a legally binding framework with clear targets and commitments set in law and ensure the necessary structures and processes are created on a statutory basis to ensure Ireland achieves its national, EU and international climate goals and complies with its obligations in the near and long term.

The LECP is a key framework through which climate action interventions can be delivered at this level. The proposals in the Climate Action Bill support a number of work areas that will require consideration as part of the LECP process once it has been enacted. This Bill also supports the development of the national Climate Action Plan, where specific actions for each sector will be defined on an on-going basis. The National Dialogue on Climate Actions (NDCA), which will be launched later in 2021, will create an enduring process of widespread engagement and activation on climate change across all of society in support of the national, regional and local transition objectives and the coordination of climate action. Consideration of the role of the LECP in supporting the delivery of actions in Local and National Climate Action Plan should form part of the LECP with specific actions included in LECP Implementation Plans as appropriate.

2 Central Statistics Office, <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-sic19wbg/socialimpactofcovid-19surveyfebruary2021well-being/resultsandanalysis/>

3 Central Statistics Office: <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/mue/monthlyunemploymentapril2021/>

4 COVID 19 Regional Economic Analysis, <https://www.southernassembly.ie/uploads/general-files/CV19-Regional-Economic-Analysis.pdf>



The Climate Action Regional Offices (CAROs) are currently conducting research and training/capacity building to support the full consideration of climate change in LECRs. The outputs of these processes will support the inclusion of Climate Actions in forthcoming LECRs. In addition, resources will become available in the coming years through community energy initiatives and the Climate Action Fund to assist projects that will help Ireland achieve its climate and energy targets. Access to this funding will be available to communities and Local Authorities to support Climate Action interventions and Local Authorities should consider this when looking at how climate change considerations impact on economic and community development.

Resources to support the consideration of Climate Change and Climate Action at a local level can be found at the links below;

<https://www.gov.ie/en/organisation/departments-of-the-environment-climate-and-communications/>

[www.caro.ie](http://www.caro.ie)

[www.epa.ie](http://www.epa.ie)

[www.seai.ie](http://www.seai.ie)

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

As specified in article 66B<sup>5</sup> of the Local Government Reform Act 2014, each LECR will be developed within the context of the principles of sustainable development.

The UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice and tackle climate change, by 2030<sup>6</sup>. The SDGs are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognise that ending poverty must go hand in-hand with strategies that lead to sustained, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and address a range of social needs, including education, health, social protection and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. The final SDG, Goal 17, calls for strengthened partnerships and collaboration to implement the goals and achieve their targets. The SDGs provide a critical framework for community development as they reflect the social justice, economic justice and environmental justice concerns of community work and community workers and designate the processes of participation, empowerment and collective action required to achieve change.

Figure 3



5 Local Government Reform Act 2014, Section 66B, <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/act/1/enacted/en/pdf>  
 6 <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>



The goals are supported by a global indicator framework and a national indicator framework that should be used to inform decisions regarding the choice of KPIs for the LECPs<sup>7</sup>. Please see figure 3 on page 17, which sets out the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Ireland has made commitments in both the Programme for Government – Our Shared Future 2020 and the Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan 2018 to ensure that the SDGs are fully considered in all Government policies and planning processes and it is within this context that the LECPs should be placed.

### Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty

The Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty ('the Duty') is a statutory obligation for public bodies including Local Authorities. Section 42 of the *Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014* requires public bodies, in the performance of their functions, to have regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality and protect human rights of staff and people availing of their services. Section 42(2) requires public bodies to assess, address and report on progress in relation to equality and human rights in their strategic plan and annual reports in a manner that is accessible to the public.

It is important that Local Authorities and other relevant stakeholders engaged with the LECP process fully consider their responsibilities with regard to Public Sector Duty and ensure that the objectives and actions detailed in the LECP are designed to support these responsibilities where appropriate. Further details on organisational responsibilities in the context of Public Sector Duty can be found at the link below;

<https://www.ihrec.ie/our-work/public-sector-duty/>

The UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice and tackle climate change, by 2030"

<sup>7</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

# Section A: Framework LECP Strategic Outline

## Part 1:

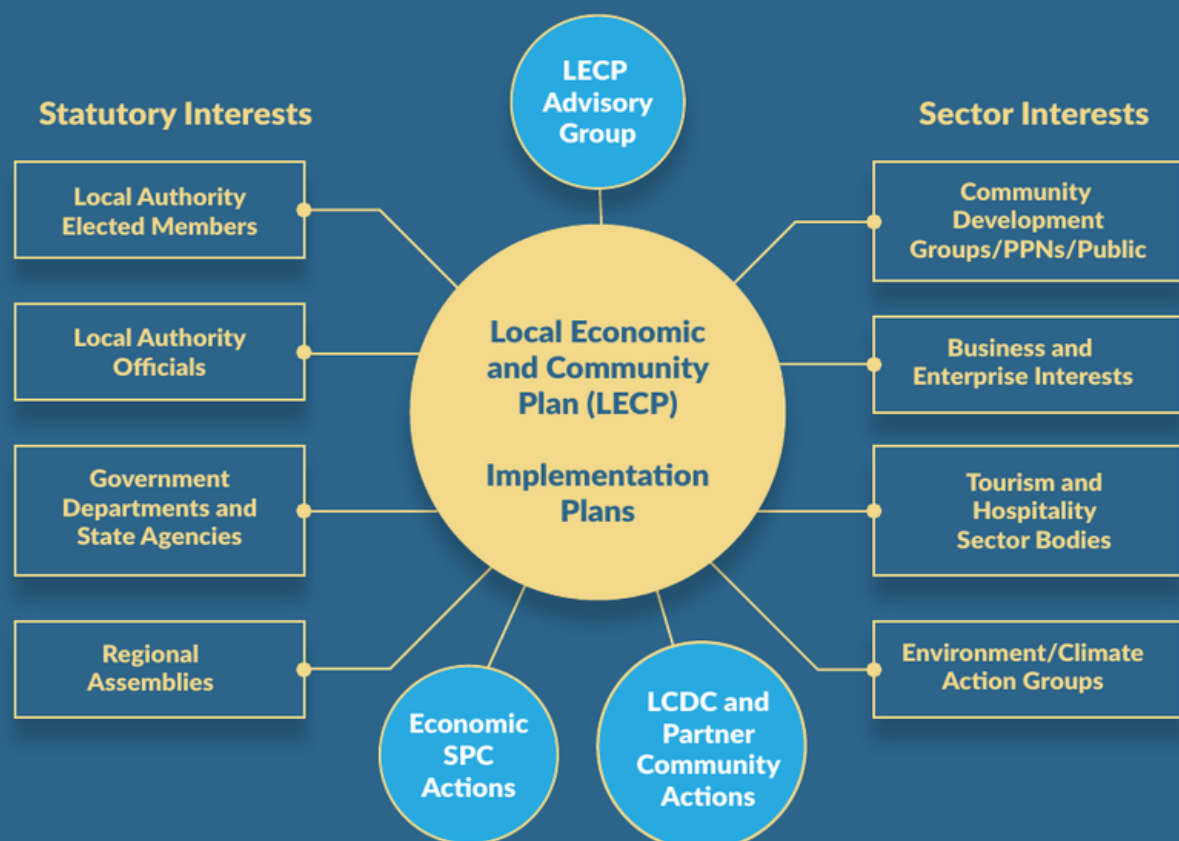
### General Guidelines for the formulation of Framework LECPs

#### Overview

The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Act 2001 (as amended by the Local Government Reform Act 2014), is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant Local Authority area.

The actions identified are undertaken, both by the Local Authority itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. The diagram below outlines the interactions between the various stakeholders involved in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the LECP.

Figure 4



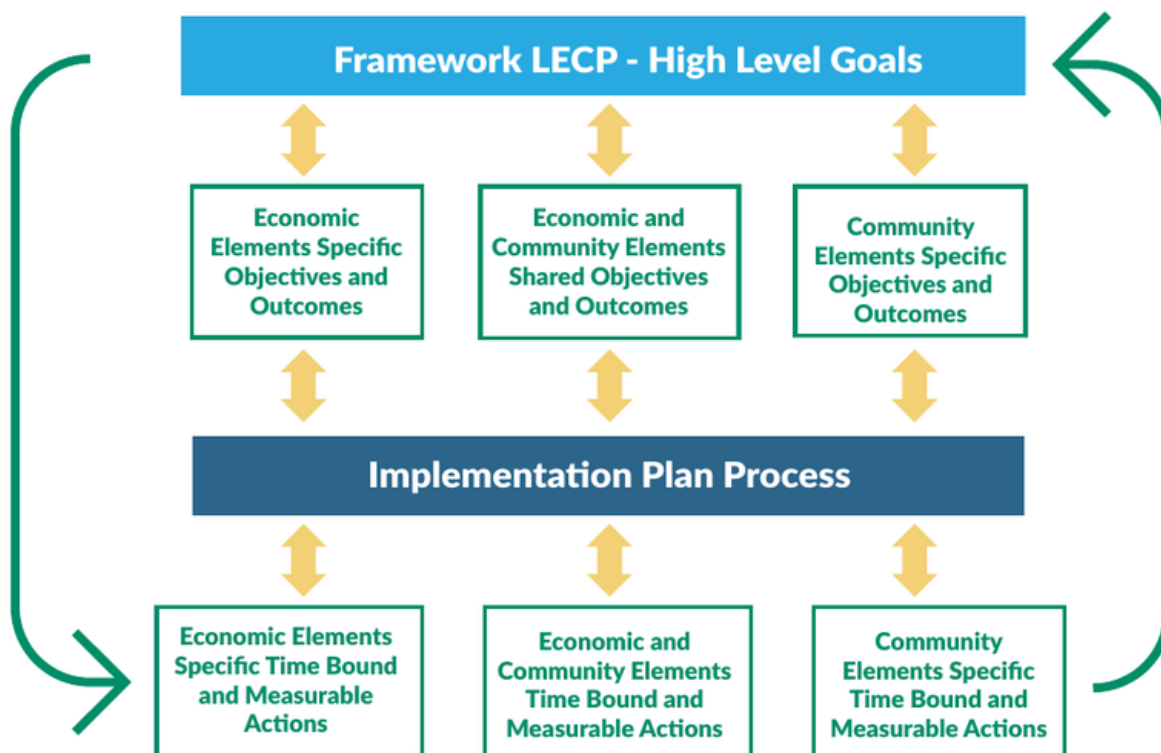
Ongoing collaboration is an important part of all stages of LECP development and is encouraged from the beginning of the process.

The expansion and strengthening of Local Authority functions in economic development and local/ community development provided for in the Act advances the overarching purpose of local government, as highlighted in the *Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government*, “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities”.

As the framework for the economic development and local/community development of the Local Authority area, the LECP will also be the primary mechanism at local level to bring forward relevant actions arising from measures under other statements of Government policy including but not limited to;

- National Recovery and Resilience Plan
- National Economic Recovery Plan
- Our Rural Future - Rural Development Policy 2021-2025
- Healthy Ireland Strategic Plan 2021-2025
- Roadmap for Social Inclusion 2020-2025
- Housing for All: A New Housing Plan for Ireland
- Project Ireland 2040
- Regional Enterprise Plans
- Making Remote Work
- Other relevant policies and strategies are listed in Appendix 6.

Figure 5





## An Integrated process

The Act requires that the economic elements of the LECP be developed by the Local Authority/SPC for Economic Development and Enterprise (66B(5)(b)) while the Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) develop the community elements of the LECP (66B(5)(c)). After completing the process outlined in the Act regarding both Economic and Community elements (66C) an integrated plan will be presented to the Council for approval (66C(4)(a)).

Each LECP must be consistent with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) and the core strategy and objectives of City/County Development Plan. In addition, the LECP should also have regard to other relevant Government policy initiatives (see Appendix 6).

LECPs will be developed and implemented within an evolving national, regional and local policy context and an Implementation Plan process is suggested to enable the necessary flexibility to accommodate the evolution of policy. Local Authorities, supported by the Department, should endeavour to ensure that all relevant policies are reflected in the development and ongoing implementation and review of the Framework LECP.

The main features of the overall Framework LECP will be a set of **High Levels Goals** for the integrated plan which will be supported by specific **Sustainable Objectives** under the respective economic and community streams. Each objective will in turn consider potential **outcomes and high level indicators** for the 6 year planning period period.

Achievement of these outcomes will be supported by an **Implementation Plan process** that will outline the specific, time-bound and measurable **actions** to be delivered in that period based on evidence-based prioritisation and taking into consideration the resources available in that plan period.

It is recognised that certain objectives may arise in both the economic and the community elements. However, the particular actions required to achieve these objectives should be provided for under each of the two streams, with responsibility for oversight of specific actions being assigned either to the Local Authority/SPC or to the LCDC as appropriate

Integration between economic and community elements is primarily likely to arise in relation to the overall process and shared information base, as well as for particular target areas such as jobs, skills and labour market access. Where direct integration is not appropriate, it will be necessary to ensure adequate co-ordination between the two elements and this will be the primary function of the LECP Advisory Group (see section C).

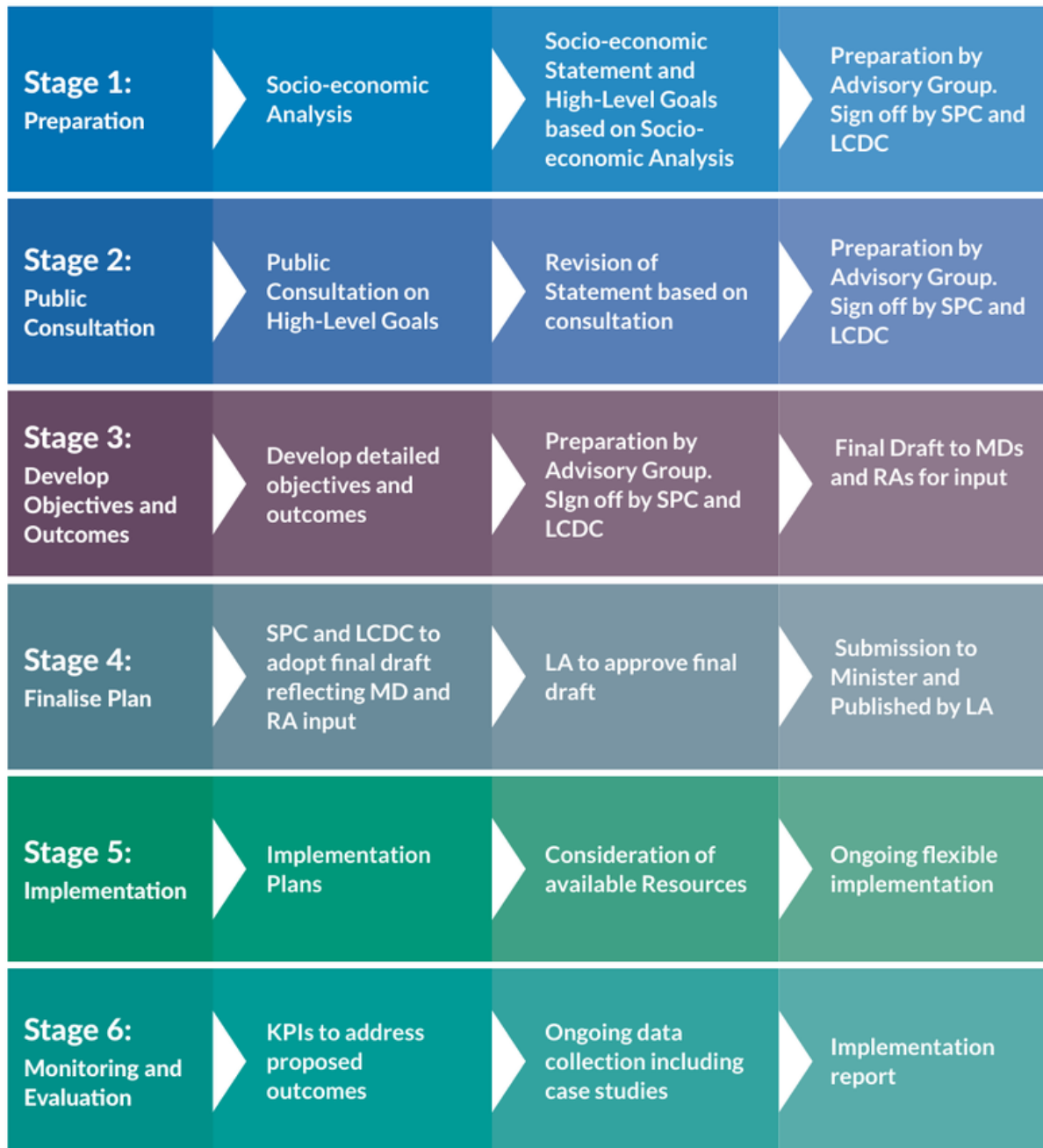
## LECP Development Stages

The process for the development of the LECPs will initially consist of four broad phases: preparation, public consultation, development of High-Level Goals, objectives and outcomes, and finalisation of the LECP. This will be followed by a fifth phase for implementation that will include the Implementation Plan process and a sixth stage of monitoring, evaluation and review of the plan.

The approach to the public consultation phase will need to take into account different stakeholder needs across both the economic and community sectors. A flow chart outlining the key steps is provided below. Where a Local Authority has commenced work on the LECP, this should be built on and aligned to the next phase of the LECP development process set out below. Particular note should be taken of the need to establish clear and evidence based objectives and outcomes in Phase 3 (development of objectives and outcomes stage) as these will form the basis for the Implementation Plan process outlined in stage 5. This will, in turn be linked to implementing actions and providing the information for the monitoring and evaluation required in stage 6 (monitoring and evaluation stage). A preliminary (pre-preparation) step is the establishment of an appropriately constituted Advisory Steering Group. (see section on Advisory Steering Group on page 28).



**Figure 6**



## Stage 1 Preparation

As there is a requirement under the legislation to review the LECP at least once within the 6-year LECP timeframe (section 66F(b) Economic, 128B(c) Community) the preparatory phase for the next LECP should include a review of the current LECP. Many Local Authorities may have already reviewed their current LECPs and in this case should use the information obtained from that review process to inform the development of the new LECP. For those that have yet to review the current LECP the required statutory review process will be satisfied through the review process undertaken as part of the preparatory phase for the new LECP.

### Socio-economic Analysis/Shared Information Base

The economic and community elements of the LECP should be based on best-available evidence and relevant, comprehensive statistical and other data, and be aware of relevant targets at Regional, National and EU level. A major requirement will be the use of a shared evidence base to inform decision-making by the LCDC and SPC for Economic Development in drafting the Plan. While the approach should be generally “bottom-up”, data input can be based on more centralised research, data mining, and data analysis. Data derived for initial preparation of the LECP should be used also throughout the planning process and for monitoring of implementation and measuring performance.

Up to date, important socio-economic and population data provided by the National Census process will not be available to support the LECP development process in 2021/2022 due to COVID related postponement. However, the CSO continue to provide statistics through the Quarterly National Household Survey and Labour Market Statistics as well as other relevant statistical analysis.

In recognition of the limitations that may result from the lack of up-to-date census data, these guidelines offer suggestions for relevant datasets that should provide the foundation for the framework LECP and the initial Implementation Plan. The following datasets are considered important in the context of socio-economic analysis and the development of socio-economic statements;

#### RSES Data – Regional Assemblies

The Regional Assemblies developed the RSES using analysis of the 2016 census as well as other relevant data. This data is available to support the development of a socio-economic analysis/statement to underpin the LECP. Local Authorities should engage with the relevant Regional Assembly to support the use of the datasets for the development of the LECP.

#### Social Inclusion Profiles/SICAP Profiles – Local Authorities/Pobal

Each year Pobal develop Social Inclusion Profiles of SICAP Lot areas. These reports present some county level information, key trends in the context of SICAP data on specific target groups. This information supports local level consultation to determine priorities for SICAP annual planning and could also support better planning in the context of LECPs and Implementation Plans.

#### Health Atlas Ireland/County Health Profiles

Health Atlas Ireland supports the quest for better health for patients, their families and the population by exploiting the quality assurance, health mapping and research potential of available data. Health Atlas Ireland provides an analytical and display “window” to a range of datasets including: demography; hospital activity; prescribing; mortality; financial; human resource; service location; range of mapping functions. This information is available online and can provide health related data at various geographical levels<sup>8</sup>. In addition the HSE host County Health Profiles that are available online. These profiles are scheduled for revision<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.healthatlasireland.ie/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.hse.ie/eng/services/list/5/publichealth/publichealthdepts/pub/profiles.html>

### ESRI – Housing Analysis

In December 2020 the ESRI were commissioned by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage to support the development of Housing Needs Demand Assessment (HNDA) by Local Authorities. This process requires a range of historical and projected economic and housing related variables as inputs, in order to produce robust and credible estimates of future housing needs. The data used to underpin these housing projections, particularly those that relate to demographic projections may assist Local Authorities specifically in the context of the lack of availability of census data in the LECP preparation phase. Any research undertaken to support the development of Departmental Housing Supply targets could also be informative in this context.

### National Wellbeing Framework

Work is currently ongoing on the development of a national wellbeing framework for Ireland to support a broader approach to the determination of wellbeing outside of specific economic indicators such as GDP etc. This will be developed within the context of the current OECD wellbeing framework and will include a distinct set of indicators that will support the measurement and evaluation of interventions in the context of wellbeing. This exercise will be important in the context of key performance indicators that should be considered to support the implementation and evaluation of LECPs at a local level. Work on this is ongoing and will be fully considered when complete. In the meantime the OECD framework should be used to inform both the data choices and when identifying relevant and appropriate performance indicators.

### Future Data Considerations

#### *2024 County Level Profiles*

In the period between the completion of the LECP guidelines and the publication of the Small Area datasets from the forthcoming census, DRCD/DHLGH, the regional assemblies and Local Authorities will work with relevant stakeholders to provide a more consistent approach to the datasets required to underpin LECP development.

This process will support a centralised process for the analysis of county level information producing county level profiles that will be provided to each Local Authority area to support their LECP review process in 2024. In addition, as part of this exercise and engaging with work that is already underway, a baseline set of appropriate performance indicators will also be identified based on the analysis of this information, consistent with the hierarchy of planning and appropriate to the overall aims of LECPs in particular.

This does not preclude any Local Authority from using whatever datasets they determine to be relevant to their LECP process initially but will provide a baseline set of information and indicators for the review process in 2024 that will provide a more consistent approach to the review and continued implementation of future LECPs.

### Statement of High-Level Goals

A High-Level Goal can be viewed as the setting of the general direction of travel for a given development plan, in this case the LECP. The goal will generally not change throughout the plan period and inputs and interventions supported through the lifetime of the plan will be designed to reach the High-Level Goals identified. Goals should be ambitious with their foundations in the analysis of the socio-economic data as well as the consultation processes undertaken as part of the plan development. However, goals should also be achievable and realistic.

Once the socio-economic analysis has been completed and a number of High-Level Goals identified the resulting Statement of High-Level Goals will form the basis of the Public Consultation Process required to develop the LECP. The public consultation process will be used to inform the refinement of the goals and develop objectives and outcomes that will complete the framework LECP and provide the foundation for actions to be determined as part of the Implementation Plan process.



### Socio-economic Statement

From the analysis of the evidence-base, a socio-economic statement, with high-level objectives and outcomes for the overall plan, should be prepared. While the formulation and adoption of the LECP involves an extensive body of work and range of processes, it is strongly recommended that this statement should be as succinct as possible. Each objective should be reflected in a small number of outcomes and be situated within the overarching purpose stated in the Action Programme for Effective Local Government of promoting well-being and quality of life. When outlining the objectives and outcomes consideration should be given to the implementation plan process and the scope for achieving the objectives and outcomes within this type of process.

### Mutually supporting Economic and Community Aspects

Economic development and local and community development, while distinct functions which involve some different challenges, approaches and skills, are mutually supportive in building sustainable communities with strong local economies. Consequently, the economic and community elements of the LECP will have areas of common interest and action. For example, the Local Authority's investment in place-making activities will be supported by community-based work such as local tidy towns efforts and other local improvement initiatives under the local and community development programmes.

Similarly, strong economic performance helps to build stronger communities and is fundamental to their welfare through greater prosperity, job creation and financial stability. Equally, local and community development interventions can support economic activity from the ground up, while also helping to combat social exclusion and poverty, for example, through targeted interventions to improve education, training and employment opportunities within disadvantaged or marginalised communities. It is important that these "integrated elements" are highlighted in the LECP to ensure a coordinated delivery of actions for both economic and local/community development.

Both the role of the Advisory Group (see section C) and the Implementation Plan Process (see section B) will enable a more coordinated approach to both the design and implementation of the integrated elements of the LECP. As part of the LECP process, we strongly encourage Local Authorities to engage with Chambers of Commerce/Town Teams/Regeneration Committees when identifying potential applications for Government funded schemes, for example Town and Village Renewal, RRDF, ORIS, to ensure there is local buy-in.

## Stage 2 Consultation

Consultation is an important part of the development of both the LECP framework and Implementation Plans. Local Authorities should ensure a broad consultation with relevant stakeholders at all levels of development. It is important that the LECP and its Implementation Plans are supporting and enabling other key branches of work of the Local Authorities for example Housing and Planning and Tourism and recreation and that other relevant objectives of stakeholders are informed by the objectives set out in the LECP. The LECP should identify linkages between the objectives set out in other work areas of Local Authorities and other relevant stakeholders and the Sustainable Objectives set out in the LECP and appropriate consultation should enable and facilitate this.

A comprehensive public consultation process should underpin LECP development. Section 66C(2)(i) and section 66C(3)(i) of the Local Government Reform Act require public consultation on both the Economic and Community elements of the plan.

Objective 1 of Sustainable, Inclusive and Empowered Communities a five-year strategy to support the Community and Voluntary sector in Ireland 2019-2024 (C&V Strategy) commits to strengthening participative approaches to the development of public policy and programming. In addition, Objective 9 commits to strengthening the LECP process enhancing community participation in the development and implementation of plans and securing more effective collaboration and partnership working nationally, regionally and locally.

An agreed set of values and principles for collaboration and partnership working at both national and local level were developed to implement Action 1.2 in the strategy.



These should form the basis for all consultation regarding the development of the LECP in each area and are included as Appendix 5 in these guidelines.

The LECP should be developed using a collaborative, consultative and participative approach, affording key stakeholders the opportunity to contribute in a meaningful way. The consultative process should be framed within the values and principles outlined and local communities, organisations, stakeholders and the public in general should have the opportunity to see where their interests, needs and opportunities are reflected in the LECP.

Public Participation Networks are currently engaged in the development of Community Wellbeing Statements. These statements articulate a vision that identifies the issues that members of the PPNs consider important for their community, for now and for future generations. These statements are developed using an open, participative and transparent process and will act as a guiding vision for everything that each PPN does. These vision statements should be used as a framework for engagement with PPNs in each county location in order to support the development of the High-Level Goals and Sustainable Objectives for the LECP. In addition, LECP Implementation Plans should have regard to PPN wellbeing statements to ensure consistency with the vision outlined in these statements.

#### **Report on Public Consultation Process**

Section 66C (2)(a) and section 66C (3)(a) (i) require the publication of a report of the public consultation process conducted to support the development of the economic elements and the community elements respectively. It is important that the report reflects a participative process that ensures that any and all members of the public and other relevant stakeholders can contribute to the development of the LECP.

## **Stage 3 Development of Objectives and Outcomes**

### **Linking High-Level Goals to Economic and Community Elements**

The High-Level Goals should be elaborated further within both the economic and the community elements of the LECP, in the form of specific, measurable sustainable Objectives and an outline of the desired outcomes over the six-year period. The delivery of these objectives and ultimate realisation of the outcomes will, in turn, be supported by practical, time-bound Actions as part of the Implementation Plan process (see section B). These Implementation Plans will contribute to the delivery of the objectives considering the relevant context and the resources available within that time period, including funding through various funding streams. Further guidance in relation to the elaboration of objectives and actions is provided in Parts 2 and 3 of these guidelines.

A final draft of the objectives and outcomes will then be presented for observation and consideration by Municipal Districts and Regional Assemblies.

## **Stage 4 Finalisation of Framework LECP**

In line with the legislation, the draft LECP framework should be presented to both the Municipal districts and the Regional Assemblies for consideration of consistency with;

- City and County Development plans
- RSES relevant to the area in question and
- Consistency between the economic and community elements of the LECP.

Any input in this regard should then be reflected in the draft Framework. Once the document reflects input from the MDs and the RAs this final integrated draft of the Framework LECP should be presented to the Local Authority for approval.

In line with the Act any amendments recommended by the Local Authority should relate solely to the requirement for the LECP to be consistent with the Local City or County Development Plan and the RSES (66C(4)(a)(i)(ii)).

## Stage 5 Implementation

Once the LECP is finalised the achievement of the objectives and realisation of the outcomes should be supported by an Implementation Plan process. The first Implementation Plan should be developed alongside the Framework LECP.

The implementation planning process should generally involve the following;

- Use of available data to identify and prioritise interventions in line with the High-Level Goals and objectives of the LECP.
- Determination of specific time bound actions under each LECP objective.
- Determination of outputs and indicators to support the ongoing monitoring of the Implementation Plan that also contribute to the realisation of the overall LECP goals and objectives.
- Consideration of the resources available to underpin the implementation of these actions.
- Appropriate participation of the LCDC and SPC in this planning process.

More detail on the Implementation Plans can be found in section B.

## Stage 6 Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

The monitoring and ongoing evaluation of the LECP will be facilitated by the inclusion in the framework LECP of a set of outcomes and indicative indicators for both the economic and community elements that are suitable to measure progress towards the achievement of the high-level goals and sustainable objectives. These indicative indicators can be used to

inform specific KPI choices to be included to support the implementation of actions in the Implementation Plans. These will undergo ongoing monitoring based on the prioritisation of actions and the determination of outputs and indicators for each Implementation Plan.

As indicated above under Stage 1 Preparation important data from the National Census process will not be available to support the LECP development process in 2021/2022. A suggested approach to support the development of the new LECP from a data perspective is outlined under Stage 1 above to address this. Also outlined above is an approach to be taken in the period between now and the availability of the census data that will result in the centralised provision of county socio-economic profiles and baseline indicators to support the LECP review process.

SMART<sup>10</sup> Indicators should be developed to support the monitoring, evaluation of the LECP that are appropriate to the High-Level Goals, and Sustainable Objectives detailed in the LECP framework. Mechanisms for the gathering of these indicators should also be included as part of the plan development process and it should not be assumed that available data will satisfy all requirements in this regard. In order to support comprehensive evaluation of LECP interventions the development of case studies should also form part of the monitoring process for the LECPs. To support a consistent approach to these case studies the case study template used for the Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) programme should be used as an appropriate template to use for LECP case studies.

A final review and support for the development of the subsequent round of LECPs will be informed by both the quantitative and qualitative data collected as part of the Implementation Plan and ongoing monitoring process.

10 See section B on Actions for explanation



# Responsibilities

## LECP Framework

Responsibilities under the Local Government Reform Act 2014 in relation to the process for formulation of the LECP include the following:-

- the making of the overall Plan is a reserved function of the elected members of the Local Authority;
- preparation of the economic elements of the LECP is the responsibility of the Local Authority (generally SPC);
- preparation of the community elements of the LECP is the responsibility of the LCDC;
- consultation with the Regional Assembly is required to ensure the consistency of the LECP with the RSES and adoption of a statement on the draft of both elements of the Plan by the assembly; and
- consultation with the Municipal District members is required to ensure consistency between the economic and community elements and consistency with the core strategy and objectives of the statutory Development Plan, and adoption of a statement on the draft of both elements of the LECP by the Municipal District members is a reserved function.

In preparing the LECP, Local Authorities should also engage with the relevant economic actors and consultative groups with a view to ensuring coherence in the regional context generally, having regard to the RSES and other relevant policy frameworks such as the Regional Enterprise Plans. The role of the Advisory Steering Group will be critical in managing communications between relevant stakeholders.

## Implementation Plans

The development of an Implementation Plan should be supported by engagement with the appropriate structures at a local level including the LCDC, the relevant SPC and the Advisory Steering group (see below). The Implementation Plan should be a multi-agency plan and should include actions by a wide range of service providers relevant to the High-Level Goals and objectives identified. This is outlined in more detail below. As previously indicated, it should fully consider the resources available to all relevant bodies and detail the actions to be implemented in that period to support the achievement of the High-Level Goals and Sustainable Objectives detailed in the LECP framework.

## Advisory Steering Group

Under section 66C of the Local Government Reform Act each Local Authority is required to have regard to the need to integrate the economic and community elements of the LECP. In order to ensure that the preparation of the economic and community elements of the LECP are co-ordinated, and duplication (both in terms of effort and engagement with stakeholders) is avoided, it is recommended that each Local Authority establish an Advisory Steering Group to assist in the preparation, drafting, adoption, implementation and monitoring of the LECP.

The Advisory Steering Group will focus on practical arrangements for the smooth preparation of an integrated Plan, from determining its scope through to final adoption. In addition, the group should have a role in supporting the Implementation Plan process to ensure that these plans are integrated and in line with the High-Level Goals and Sustainable Objectives outlined in the framework LECP.

Size, membership and work methodologies should reflect these roles, recognising also that the Local Authority and LCDC have statutory duties in this regard. In undertaking this work, the Advisory Steering Group may also seek inputs from other sources, referred to in Part 2 of this guidance and other bodies and agencies involved in the delivery of the Implementation Plan actions.

Once the LECP has been made and published, it will be the role of the Advisory Steering Group to advise and assist on its implementation and monitoring arrangements through the Implementation Plan process. It will be a matter for the relevant Local Authorities to determine the appropriate relationship between the Advisory Steering/Coordination Group and any pre-existing coordination arrangements such as non-statutory area-based strategic planning groups and economic forums.

### Structure

The Advisory Steering Group should include:-

- at least one member of the LCDC;
- at least one member of the SPC for Economic Development and Enterprise;
- the Chief Officer (or a nominee) of the LCDC;
- the Director of Service supporting the SPC for Economic Development and Enterprise, or a nominee; and
- subject to avoiding unwieldy size, any person that both the SPC for Economic Development and Enterprise and LCDC consider likely to make a significant contribution. This may include senior personnel from relevant public and private sector organisations, individuals with entrepreneurial expertise, expertise that can practically consider potential synergies between economic and community elements, third level institutions, members of the relevant Regional Enterprise Plan Steering Committee or other relevant interests.

The Advisory Steering Group should reflect the balance of public/private interests required as part of the decision-making processes and full consideration should be given to the representation of the private sector (including community and voluntary sector) on the Advisory Steering Group.

### LECP Framework Role

The specific role of the Advisory Steering Group will be to advise and assist on:-

- the development of the socio-economic statement setting out the High-Level Goals for the area;
- the arrangement and management of an inclusive consultation process for the development of the economic elements and the community elements of the framework LECP based on the High-Level Goals in the socio-economic statement, and the additional consultations identified for the community element;
- the particular areas of activity to be covered respectively by the economic elements and the community elements of the LECP, as well as areas of complementary and co-ordinated activity, taking account of the need to reduce duplication and unnecessary overlap and to maximise the use of available resources;
- the integration of both the economic and community elements into a single, coherent Framework LECP;
- ensuring that, there is clarity as to where responsibility rests for leading/coordinating for each action detailed in the Implementation Plan;
- ensuring the LECP is consistent with the relevant statutory City/County Development Plan; and
- ensuring the LECP is consistent with any Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) or, as appropriate, National Planning Framework or other national policy, that may apply.

### Implementation Plan Role

The specific role and functions of the Advisory Steering Group in the context of the development of the Implementation Plans will be to advise and assist on:-

- engagement with the LCDC, SPC and other relevant agencies and organisations on an ongoing basis;
- the actions to be included in the Implementation Plan;



- ensuring an integrated approach to the implementation of both economic and community actions outlined in the implementation plans; and
- ensuring clarity as to where responsibility rests for leading/coordinating on actions.

### Spatial Planning Dimension

The LECP is an important tool to support the implementation of national and regional policy on economic development and local/community development and this is specified in the legislation. The LECP should be complementary to the City/ County Development Plans that set important statutory frameworks in relation to, for example, appropriate locations for new development such as business parks, retail development and industry. The LECP needs to be consistent with the spatial policies of the Development Plan and not present alternate or competing proposals that would lead to inconsistency.

The review role of Regional Assemblies and Municipal Districts under the Local Government Reform Act 2014 (and planning acts) is important in this regard. An important part of the rationale for the enhanced local government role in economic development is to forge a stronger link between spatial planning and economic development. This includes the need to ensure that the planning development role is focussed strongly on pro-actively supporting and promoting economic activity rather than being excessively regulatory in emphasis or concentrated primarily on physical infrastructure rather than on a broad range of development considerations. Ensuring consistency between the LECP and CDP and RSES will assist in this regard.

### Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment and LECPs

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental implications of proposed policies, plans or programmes. The process provides for the examination of cumulative effects and facilitates addressing these effects at the earliest possible stage of decision making alongside economic and social considerations. The objectives of SEA are to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to promote sustainable development. Information and supporting documentation on responsibilities around SEAs can be found on the website of the Environmental Protection Agency at the link below;  
<http://www.epa.ie/monitoringassessment/assessment/sea/resources/>

The aim of the **European Habitats Directive** (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of wild habitats and of wild fauna and flora) is to create a network of protected wildlife sites in Europe, maintained at a favourable conservation status. Article 6 of the Habitats Directive provides a strict assessment procedure for any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a designated European site, but which has the potential to have implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. Information on requirements with regards to Appropriate Assessments in the context of Article 6 can be found on the website of the National Parks and Wildlife Services at the link below;  
<https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/guidance-appropriate-assessment-planning-authorities>

It is the responsibility of the Local Authority preparing the LECP to take account of the SEA Directive and Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and ensure compliance as appropriate.

## Duration of the LECP

Most Local Authorities published their first LECPs in 2016/2017 and will see the end of that 6-year period in 2022/2023. The second iteration of the LECP should be completed by 2023 and in line with the requirements of the legislation, cover a six-year period. A review at least once during this six-year period is required as part of the legislative process. However many Local Authorities were unable to conduct formal reviews of the first LECPs for a variety of reasons.

In this context, the preparation phase of the development of the second LECP will include a review of current LECPs and this will be considered a formal review process for the purposes of the legislation. The review and development of the new LECP will provide an opportunity to ensure consistency between the LECP and their respective city and county development plans and the RSEs and will also provide an opportunity to review, amend and re-prioritise the High-Level Goals and specific objectives, where this is considered appropriate.

## Part 2: Economic Elements of the LECP

### Economic Development Role of Local Government

#### Purpose and Nature of the Local Authority Economic Development Role

Formulation of the Economic Elements of the LECP is part of the wider economic role of local government. Local Government has a significant impact on the overall economy reflected in its €6.96 billion (between capital and current) expenditure in 2018. It exerts a major influence on the local economy as provider, enabler, procurer or regulator in a wide range of matters such as infrastructure, sustainable development, and local services. Local Authorities directly sustain approximately 30,000 jobs and promote local economic development in various ways.

These include through their physical planning remit to make towns and counties more attractive places to live, work and invest, and their capacity to directly invest in roads, water, recreation, enterprise, tourism, heritage and cultural assets and to provide support to others wishing to make such investments. They also promote and support economic investment in their areas through engagement with those considering the establishment of enterprises and often co-ordinate the efforts of other agencies in this activity. They are also responsible for co-ordinating the response to economic setbacks, as was seen during the Covid-19 Pandemic, where they played a central role in supporting our economy through the pandemic. This role will increase as we continue to live with Covid-19 and indeed prepare for economic recovery post pandemic and is reflected in the [National Economic Recovery Plan](#) which sets out the priorities and objectives for Ireland's medium-term economic recovery.



It should be noted that that success in the area of economic development contributes to the sustainability of the rates base as a source of income for Local Authorities. Commercial rates account for c €1.6bn per annum or 1/3 of all Local Authority revenue income and up to 50% in major urban Local Authorities.

A non-exhaustive list of matters arising in the promotion of economic development is provided in section 66B (2) of the Local Government Act 2001 as inserted by the Local Government Reform Act 2014, section 44.

## Main Categories of Economic Action

The main features of role in promoting and supporting economic development may be summarised under 6 main Economic Action Areas as follows:

### Economic Action Area 1:

#### Formulating the economic development plan and advising on the economic components of the community elements of the LECP:

Input to the Plan should be obtained from a wide a range of economic development stakeholders, including business leaders, development agencies, sectoral bodies, higher education institutions and other key influencers of economic development. Engagement with the relevant Regional Assemblies and Regional Enterprise Plan Steering Committee is considered critical in this regard and to ensure that the LECP takes full account of regional considerations.

### Economic Action Area 2:

#### Promoting economic development through general Local Authority powers and functions:

While certain Local Authority functions have a very specific economic character, the economic development role needs to be approached from the perspective that all local government activity contributes to this overarching goal. In addition, the impact of Local Authority functions on local and regional competitiveness is significant, particularly in relation to local housing markets, and also in terms of investment in and management of key infrastructure including roads, and direct impact on the cost of doing business in an area.

Economic Action Area 2 involves embedding and prioritising economic development in all relevant Local Authority functions (for example, planning, infrastructure, environment, amenity, etc.) and focusing these functions on that objective, without compromising statutory duties e.g. of a regulatory nature. This approach should also be reflected in the Local Authority's corporate plan. By performing its mainstream functions in an efficient and business oriented manner with core services delivered efficiently and that the administrative process associated with regulatory functions is minimised Local Authorities can significantly and positively impact the competitiveness of the area. Other important issues include maximising the economic impact and effectiveness of Local Authority expenditure (e.g. in Local Authority housing) providing a strategic overview for future development, considering not only publically owned land-banks but also opportunities for private sector development.

The Local Authority role in housing and related planning and infrastructural functions, are crucially relevant to the overall economy, both in supporting competitiveness and maintaining balance and sustainable development in the housing market, is critical to avoid cyclical economic instability. In particular, Local Authorities have a key role in ensuring an appropriate supply of housing relative to demand is provided, whether through public or private sector development, in the right locations, of the right type, and at affordable price.

The Urban (URDF) and Rural (RRDF) Regeneration Funds were established in support of more compact and sustainable development, through the regeneration and rejuvenation of Ireland's cities, towns and villages, in line with the objectives of the National Planning Framework and National Development Plan. This is to enable a greater proportion of residential and mixed-use development to be delivered within the existing built-up footprints of our cities and towns and to ensure that more parts of our urban areas can become attractive and vibrant places in which people choose to live and work, as well as to invest and to visit.

### Economic Action Area 3:

#### Operation of the LEOs:

Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) are a core instrument of local enterprise support and development for SMEs and micro-enterprises with a focus on providing financial supports, mentoring, networking support, business and entrepreneurial advice, business training and information, and advice on Local Authority supports or activities that affect enterprise including, rates, procurement or planning.

The LEOs really came to the fore during COVID in terms of providing non-financial supports to a range of sectors, including the retail sector, particularly in terms of getting businesses trading online. LECPs can encourage greater engagement between various sectors and the LEOs.

### Economic Action Area 4:

#### Economic components of the local/ community development role:

In addition to the LEOs, which are working closely with other national and local players to provide a customer driven service to develop entrepreneurial and job creation ideas without displacing existing business or jobs, action in this area should include:-

- the 164 Community Enterprise Centres which provide essential incubator space for new businesses, facilitate and provide business development programmes and training courses, as well as collaborating with other community enterprise initiatives;
- workforce development through improved educational opportunities and other local community activation measures, in particular for disadvantaged groups within the community;
- place-making activities and local improvement measures such as support for tidy towns efforts, protection and enhancement of the physical fabric of places and heritage/ historical resources, and other measures to improve the local environment, particularly with a view to realising economic potential, for example in relation to tourism; and
- enhanced coordination between community development and economic development arising from a closer alignment of local and community development programmes with Local Authority functions.

The last three actions in this area also form part of the community element of the LECP and relate directly to programmes and priorities that will be overseen and managed by LCDCs. It will be necessary, accordingly, to ensure integration across both elements of the Plan for these aspects. It should be noted that most of the actions relating to these areas will lie outside the remit of the Local Authority and a range of other actors will need to contribute to the achievement of goal and objectives in these areas.

Engagement with local actors such as Chambers of Commerce/Town Teams/Regeneration Committees when identifying potential applications for Government funded schemes such as Town and Village Renewal, RRDF, ORIS, will ensure local buy-in.

### Economic Action Area 5:

#### Jobs & Labour Market Activation:

Local authorities need to take account of Pathways to Work 2021-2025, the Government's national employment services strategy, which focuses on helping people back into employment, training and education, thereby minimising the long-term effects of the pandemic on the labour force for those whose jobs are permanently lost.

The plan sets out a pathway for an inclusive and regionally balanced recovery, to help people get back to work, be that a return to their old jobs or to avail of new job opportunities that will emerge as the economy transitions.

It is critical that the potential for enterprise growth and job creation is facilitated. Nine Regional Enterprise Plan Steering Committees have been established that offer a bottom-up perspective on regional needs and opportunities and they will continue to drive collaborative responses through nine refreshed Regional Enterprise Plans (REPs) to 2024. The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment's Regional Enterprise Plans are focused on strengthening the ecosystem for job creation in the regions and in so doing will support the realisation of annual enterprise agency and LEO jobs and investment targets.

It is important to note that actions in these areas also are likely to lie primarily outside the functions of the Local Authority and other agencies need to be actively involved in this area.



### Economic Action Area 6:

#### Further specific economic development action in line with regional priorities:

This involves proactive measures specifically designed to promote economic activity, beyond the mainstream Local Authority functions referred to in Economic Action Area 2. In contrast to the other action areas which are largely within the remit of individual Local Authorities, many of the actions in this area need to be pursued primarily in a regional context and should be strongly informed by the work of the Regional Enterprise Plan Steering Committee, particularly to identify matters that should be pursued on a regional or inter-authority basis rather than by authorities individually. Particular features of this action area are likely to include:-

- The Economic Strategy as set out in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES);
- Engaging with key business leaders and organisations in the area and region to identify the greatest potential for economic development and how the Local Authority can contribute to its achievement, especially through the Regional Enterprise Plan Steering Committee. In addition, Local Authorities, through this forum, should focus efforts on promoting and supporting the competitiveness of their area and wider region;
- Working closely with key economic development agencies such as the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment, Enterprise Ireland, IDA Ireland, and Fáilte Ireland, to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to economic development, adding value to their efforts by virtue of the Local Authority's particular capacity, expertise, knowledge and standing. Particular focus should be on economic activities or sectors that are strongly "place related" or related to functions or services for which the Local Authority is responsible. It should be noted that the development of the new Regional Enterprise Plans to 2024 which are expected to be launched in Q3 2021 will be critical in this regard;
- Identifying factors related particularly to the area that can contribute to economic development, including particular advantages, strengths, capacities, opportunities, potential synergies, linkages, and other factors favourable to increasing enterprise, investment, and economic activity, and the development of associated place branding and marketing initiatives to exploit these advantages. This function will be strongly informed by the information and analysis outlined in Part 1 of these guidelines;
- Working in tandem with wider economic initiatives, including programmes such as the URDF Urban Regeneration Development Fund, Rural Regeneration Development Fund, the Regional Enterprise Development Fund, the SFI Research Centres Programme, the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland (SBCI), the Irish Strategic Investment Fund (ISIF) and a sub-portfolio of ISIF to be known as the Pandemic Stabilisation and Recovery Fund (PSRF), to identify how Local Authorities, particularly in a regional context, can best support and capitalise on such initiatives in their economic development role;
- Promoting integrated urban development, particularly in larger urban centres, including the mobilisation of efforts to secure substantial new enterprises, whether through attracting foreign direct investment or expansion of indigenous enterprises, which can yield a significant quantum of high-quality, sustainable employment, geared towards current and evolving markets, with capacity for growth and where possible, spin-off economic activity;
- Engaging proactively with third level institutions and other education service providers and research institutions and other education service providers and research institutes to develop the local workforce and to meet the identified needs of business sectors; and
- Working with telecommunication providers to support and facilitate the sustainable development of high-quality digital connectivity infrastructure in order to provide for balanced digital connectivity that improves economic competitiveness over time.

New developments should provide open access connectivity arrangements directly to individual premises to enable service provider competition and consumer choice in line with the requirements of the European Electronic Communications Code (2018). Council capital projects, including public realm improvements (where appropriate), should require the provision of telecoms / digital connectivity infrastructure to future-proof capital investment in digital connectivity infrastructure in line with the EU Broadband Cost Reduction Directive Regulation (2020).

Finally, while our Cities, towns and villages have shown remarkable resilience through recent crises, they require specific policy supports to ensure that they continue to function as viable, vibrant and attractive locations for people to live and work, to raise families, to act as the service, cultural and recreational hub for the surrounding areas, and to facilitate social and community interaction. In this context, the Programme for Government (PFG) committed to the development of a Town Centre First (TCF) policy, which when developed on a National Framework basis, will be central and compliment the objectives of the LECPs.

### Local Authority Economic Development Role in a Regional and Inter-Agency Context

Local Authorities cannot effectively perform their economic development function in isolation from each other and it is important that Local Authorities take into account regional factors in preparing the LECP, especially in relation to Economic Action Area 6. In particular, regional co-ordination is essential to avoid wasteful duplication, negative competition or unrealistic “wish lists”. It is also important, particularly in pursuing Economic Action Areas 2 and 6, to replicate, adapt, or extend existing good practice and measures which have proved beneficial to economic development in other areas. Collaboration with other Local Authorities, Regional Assemblies and agencies including co-operation with local authorities on a north/south cross border basis, where appropriate is important in these Economic Action Areas. It is likely also that the necessary commitment of relevant agencies to economic development objectives will require engagement at regional level, including in relation to any proposed targets.

The economic elements of LECPs must be formulated in accordance with a regional framework set out in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) and the ambitions and priorities of Enterprise Ireland’s Strategic Framework. Local Authorities should liaise with their Regional Assemblies and Enterprise Ireland, in order to agree the broad features of their economic strategy and objectives at NUTS3 level.

The Director of Services for Economic Development will provide leadership in promoting economic development, ensuring that economic development objectives are considered in all Local Authority services and policies, and, critically, engage with all stakeholders, especially in the private sector, to inform Local Authority plans and strategies for economic development. Other staff assigned to the economic development function should have relevant knowledge/skills, with provision for continuing professional development in this dynamic area. Local Authorities can also avail of some economic expertise through the regional assemblies. A review of the corporate plan should provide a suitable opportunity to address any organisational or other measures needed to perform effectively economic development functions.

### Other Economic Actors

- While the Local Authority has a key role in promoting economic development within its area and in coordinating the economic elements of the LECP, it is important to note that there are many other key actors who have roles in contributing to local economic development and whose own strategies and plans should include actions addressing the key economic priorities of the LECP. These economic actors should, therefore, be involved in the preparation of the economic elements of the LECP and should be actively involved in the preparation of the Implementation Plans. Amongst the principal bodies which will have a role in local economic development are the following, though this list is not necessarily exhaustive and different bodies will have different levels of impact in the various Local Authority areas.
- Enterprise Ireland
- IDA Ireland
- Údarás na Gaeltachta



- The Western Development Commission
- Fáilte Ireland
- Local Development Companies
- Higher Education Institutes and, in particular, the Technological Universities which have a specific regional development remit
- Education and Training Boards
- Teagasc

Given the focus on climate change actions in the LECP and in all policy, it is also worth considering the role of a local energy agency if such is in existence. Other bodies may be of relevance also in particular Local Authority areas.

In the preparation of the LECP and the Implementation Plans, it is important that these agencies are committed to identifying and implementation actions directed at the Goals and Objectives of the LECP. Their direct involvement in their development is likely to be fundamental to that commitment being obtained.

## Economic Element of the LECP

### Content of Economic Elements

The economic elements of the LECP will guide and support the economic development role of the Local Authority within the wider regional context referred to above. The core drivers of the economic elements will be:-

- **Objectives** - Sustainable Economic Development Objectives (SEDOs);
- **Actions** - required to achieve the objectives identified, covering the full range of Economic Action Areas identified at paragraph 3 – the Main Categories of Economic Action.

### Sustainable Economic Development Objectives (SEDOs)

The LECP should set out a finite set of key objectives which need to be prioritised to make a significant contribution to achieving required overall economic development outcomes. The SEDOs need to be specific, measurable and have an associated timeframe and the LECP should specify relevant outcomes in respect of each objective and appropriate metrics for measuring those outcomes. The following is an indicative “menu” of the types of objectives, in very general terms, which are likely to warrant inclusion, subject to being adapted or extended

as appropriate, and made more specific, having regard to local circumstances and priorities and wider regional considerations:-

- Attracting substantial investment and new enterprise with significant employment, income and growth potential;
- Sustaining/expanding existing enterprise, particularly in sectors having significant growth potential in international markets;
- Improving the quality and diversity of employment in the area;
- Identifying mechanisms for providing hubs for remote workers in accordance with an agreed strategy and encourage existing hubs to join the national hub network [connectedhubs.ie](http://connectedhubs.ie);
- Support the use of existing assets such as lighting, traffic poles, street furniture for the deployment of telecoms equipment;
- Encourage the sharing and co-location of digital connectivity infrastructure (including small cells, access points, communications masts and antennae);
- Economic transformation/regeneration of urban centres affected by economic decline;
- Strengthening the economic fabric of smaller towns/villages and their capacity to advance rural economic regeneration;
- Economic development objectives in the local/community development programmes and the micro-enterprise support function;
- Economic objectives in relevant national, regional, sub-regional and city/county level plans and strategies;
- Mitigating the climate-change impact of enterprises and commercial activity;
- Developing the green economy including a circular economy; and
- Developing a workforce with the skills necessary to sustain and be in demand in the emerging economy.

It should also be noted that Section 15 of the Local Government Rates and Other Matters Act 2019, enables Local Authorities to create a rates waiver scheme (waiving all or a portion of rates) to support policy objectives in specific plans, one of which is their LECP. Commencement of this and other sections of the Local Government Rates and Other Matters Act 2019 is expected in 2021 with prescribed regulations following in 2022.

Once commenced, this provision will offer Local Authorities a key measure to support specific objectives within their LECP to promote community, social and economic development.

### Actions

The specific actions and practical measures by which the Sustainable Economic Development Objectives (SEDOs) are to be achieved, identified in conjunction with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) and the Regional Enterprise Plans (REPs), and relevant economic development agencies, should be set out in the LECP Implementation Plans Timeframes. Other relevant metrics (performance indicators and progress milestones) should also be detailed to enable monitoring of progress towards achievement of the SEDOs, should also be specified. While it is for each Local Authority and other economic partners to determine, in the context of the 6 Economic Action Areas and the particular actions required to achieve the SEDOs.

### General Principles to Guide Formulation of the LECP

In formulating the strategic, high-level economic elements of the LECP a baseline and related projections should be constructed, planned objectives determined and actions to achieve the objectives identified. The Plan should be evidence-based and informed by certain broad principles, including:-

- **Analysis:** It is necessary to identify factors which are liable to impact positively or negatively on economic performance ("externalities"). It is also important to assess what actions are likely to work well towards achievement of objectives – it cannot be assumed that a particular measure will have the desired effect or is the correct means to achieve a particular objective. It is necessary to identify potentially conflicting factors and to avoid aspirations that are not likely to be achievable, or actions which will not contribute to desired objectives. The nature of factors influencing economic activity in particular locations needs to be analysed, recognising that some (for example, scale of population and conditions that arise only with large urban centres) are not capable of being addressed by a local plan. Ideally, the identification of relevant factors should be based on sound theoretical foundations or similar, where there is evidence that outcomes are impacted by identified actions.

This can be difficult in complex socio-economic environments, so it is also appropriate that best likelihood approaches are also adopted where that is necessary.

- **Coherence:** Possible conflicts in objectives should be addressed or minimised, for example by ranking objectives in terms of priorities, and feasibility, and also by allowing for possible trade-offs between objectives.
- **Consistency:** The LECP should be internally consistent as far as possible but, it is essential there are no conflicts in the actions that are taken to achieve objectives. Where an approach that will have positive impacts for one objective but may have negative implications for another, mitigation of the negative impacts should also be identified where possible.

### Areas Relevant to the Economic Elements of the Plan

Section 66C of the Local Government Act 2001 provides for general matters to which Local Authorities must have regard in preparing the LECP. More specific factors influencing economic development which it would be desirable to consider in formulating the economic element of the LECP include:-

- current and on-going national policy developments, including the National Economic Recovery Plan (NERP) which provides a roadmap for a resilient and sustainable economy and sets out the priorities and objectives for Ireland's medium-term economic recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan;
- current and on-going national and European initiatives to support economic development including:
  - Initiatives under Project Ireland 2040, which is the Government's long-term overarching strategy that aims to make Ireland a better country through creating new jobs, new homes, heightened cultural and social amenities, enhanced regional connectivity and improved environmental sustainability;
  - The Economic Strategy of the relevant Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES);



- The Urban Regeneration and Development Fund (URDF) which aims to deliver more compact and sustainable development, as envisaged under Project Ireland 2040 with a fund of €2 billion to support the growth of Ireland's five cities and other large urban centres;
- The Rural Regeneration and Development Fund which is provided to further the aims of the Government's strategy - Our Rural Future with a fund of €1 billion to invest in rural renewal to allow towns, villages and outlying rural areas to grow sustainably;
- Allied to this is the potential to explore the development of remote working hubs, in line with the Making Remote Work National Strategy which creates potential for remote working/connected hubs as a means to increase footfall in towns and villages and retain talent/young people locally. Local Authorities are provided with a unique opportunity to attract young people back to their local areas;
- The EU Commission's Cohesion Policy European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) programmes for the period 2021 to 2027 will oversee an investment envelope of €1.14 billion across the ERDF, ESF, Just Transition Fund and European Territorial Cooperation programmes. Subject to fund rules the funds are matched by Exchequer, public and private funds. Programmes will go on public display for consultation in 2021;
- Further EU Commission programmes which will be delivered in Ireland under the partnership principle European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund;
- The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine's Seafood Development Programme 2021-27 (EMFAF) will see an investment of EU funds €142.3 million of EU funds. The total package is dependent on public match funding;
- On 1st June 2021, Ireland announced its completion of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. The plan is at the centerpiece of Ireland accessing the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility, and includes flagship projects with the value of up to €1 billion. For the period 2021-2022, Ireland is expected to receive approximately €915 million EUR in grants;
- Support from the EU commission to provide response to the global pandemic continues with an investment envelope of €84 million in 2021 and 2022. The 2021 allocation is delivered under the ESF 2014-2020 Programme;
- The Creative Ireland Programme which will see a capital investment of €1.2 billion in cultural infrastructure in Ireland over ten years, as part of Project Ireland 2040;
- The Sports Capital Programme is another Project Ireland 2040 initiative and offers a grant of up to a maximum of €150,000 for the development of sports and physical recreation facilities and the purchase of non-personal sports equipment;
- The Climate Action Fund which will provide at least €500 million in government funding up to 2027 to provide assistance and financial support to projects which will help Ireland achieve its climate and energy targets;
- The Disruptive Technologies Innovation Fund (DTIF) which offers a challenge-based fund of €500 million that will see investment in the research, development and deployment of disruptive technologies and applications on a commercial basis;
- Ireland Strategic Investment Fund, which invests on a commercial basis in a manner designed to support economic activity and employment in Ireland and their sub portfolio the Pandemic Stabilisation and Recovery Fund (PSRF), which focus on supporting medium and large enterprises in Ireland affected by COVID-19;
- The Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland which provides access to flexible funding for Irish SMEs;
- The LEADER programme which has a particular remit for economic development in rural areas and with a focus on social and micro-enterprise; and
- The SICAP programme which has role in addressing economic disadvantage in particular populations.
- All other relevant initiatives and schemes available at the time of preparation of the LECP including the 'Just Transitioning Fund' (forthcoming) which will be available in 8 counties; Town & Village Renewal; the Greenway Fund; the Regional Enterprise Development Fund and the Shared Island Fund.

- approaches to economic development that have proved successful in other areas;
- need for adequate balance and diversity in the nature of development and economic activity in different locations, including town centres versus out of town locations;
- the importance of maintaining and maximising the potential of existing enterprises, including the large proportion who trade within the domestic market, as well as promoting new economic activities, for example through promoting innovation on the part of existing enterprises;
- possible support needs of categories of enterprises which may not come within the remit of the economic development agencies or the LEOs, including in relation to cost competitiveness within the area, and scope to help indigenous enterprises to compete domestically and globally;
- need for strong focus on skills requirements in line with the National Further Education and Training Strategy 2020–2024;
- the general economic and fiscal environment, including likely constraints on the public finances;
- cost implications of any proposals, based on rigorous costing and the need to maximise value for money;
- the importance of “place-related” factors to competitiveness (particularly for certain sectors such as tourism), subject to the likelihood that all locations will not have capacity to fulfil the same economic roles or reach the same level of performance. Unrealisable aspirations to disperse economic development equally to all locations need to be avoided;
- the need to respond to changes in the competitiveness environment and to requirements of enterprise in that regard;
- wider economic trends and issues, particularly with regard to economic development in the regional context, including:-
  - trends in economic activity/enterprise, including regional variations, geographic concentration, and changes in the structure of enterprises;
  - potential for indigenous enterprises expanding into global markets as an increasing source of economic development;
  - in the context of foreign direct investment, the need to focus increasingly on services;
  - changes in the factors that provide advantages for economic development (e.g. the likelihood that FDI may be increasingly influenced by factors such as educational attainment and attributes of local areas);
  - interaction between factors influencing local economic activity (e.g. between operation of the local labour market, housing market transport or locational factors) and possible need for research on these to address gaps in knowledge; and
  - the possibility that economic development may be more broadly-based in the future, with possible increased difficulty in identifying specific areas of potential growth.

### Assessment of Sustainable Economic Development Objectives (SEDOs)

The SEDOs should be subject to a specific written assessment and report to ensure consistency with the REPs/RSEs, by the planning or economic staff of the Regional Assembly, prior to finalisation of the LECP. The SEDOs should include a high-level economic appraisal to ensure their robustness from a value for money and economic return perspective.



## Part 3:

# Community Elements of the LECP

## Role of LCDCs and Local Authorities in Local and Community Development

### Local Authorities and Local and Community Development

Local Authorities are the key agents of government responsible for local and community development at local level and the statutory basis for this role is set out in Section 66 of the Local Government Act 2001. Local Authorities have a long history of involvement in community initiatives and service provision at local level, including libraries, leisure, recreation, arts and amenity facilities and services, as well as estate management, urban and village renewal, tidy towns, 'pride of place' and the operation of community employment schemes. These are important and rich interventions that help build social capital and have been a fundamental part of the role local government has played in local and community development to date.

*Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government* significantly strengthens and expands local government's role in local and community development, with particular focus on promoting the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities, with LCDCs as the primary vehicle for the coordination of local and community activity within the administrative area of the Local Authority.

### Role of the Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) in Local and Community Development

Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) were established "for the purposes of developing, coordinating and implementing a coherent and integrated approach to local and community development". The general roles and functions of LCDCs are set out in Part 6 of the Local Government Reform Act 2014 and have been elaborated upon in the [Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of Local Community Development Committees](#)

Under *Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government* and the *Local Government Reform Act of 2014*, LCDCs are groups established in each Local Authority area and draw on the expertise and experience of public and private individuals and organisations in that area. LCDCs promote meaningful citizen and community engagement in the planning and evaluation of development programmes.

Since their inception, the LCDCs have established themselves as critical structures that make a significant positive contribution to addressing the overall responsibilities conferred on Local Authorities to support economic and community development. In addition, they enable a collaborative approach between Local Authorities and other bodies in the delivery of effective and efficient programmes and services in these areas.

LCDCs manage the Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) at a local level with support from Local Authorities and actions are delivered by Local Development Companies (LDCs). They also support the delivery of the LEADER programme in rural areas, the Community Enhancement Programme and the Healthy Ireland Initiative.

The LCDC Review, published in 2019, made recommendations aimed at strengthening the role and effectiveness of LCDCs. These recommendations were echoed in the 2019 policy document, *Sustainable, Inclusive and Empowered Communities: a five-year strategy to support the community and voluntary sector in Ireland*.

DRCD are coordinating the implementation of the strategy, with work currently focusing on a comprehensive training needs assessment of the sector and its supporting structures. The outputs of the assessment will inform the design of supports to assist the sector and its supporting structures including LCDCs and PPNs, to build capacity, and to strengthen their role – with the ultimate objective of better outcomes for communities and the individuals who live, work in and enjoy them.

## Community Elements of the LECP

### Nature and purpose of the Community Elements of the LECP

The main principles guiding the formulation of the plan under the economic element detailed above also apply to the Community related High-Level Goals. The purpose of the community elements of the LECP is to promote local and community development and to ensure the coordination of relevant public-funded local and community development actions in a way that reduces duplication, targets available resources where they are most needed and maximises benefits for communities. The focus of the community elements of the LECP should be on the social and economic issues that have relevance and can be addressed at a community level. Determination of relevant community concern should involve community engagement and participation, address the specific needs of communities, identify areas of priority and indicate the most appropriate programmes or other resources to be linked with each particular priority.

In drafting the community elements of the Plan, regard should be given to the need to:-

- promote and mainstream equality;
- develop and implement Sustainable Community Objectives;
- maximise returns from available resources and reduce duplication;
- ensure meaningful participation by communities in the planning process, and consultation and engagement with communities generally;
- utilise community development principles in the LECP development process specifically and the work of LCDCs generally; and
- set the local context for mainstream funding programmes such as local development/social inclusion programmes, community services programmes, etc.

### Content of Community Element

The Sustainable Community Objectives (SCOs) may include for example:-

- improved quality and increased frequency of community-based services available to promote social inclusion and tackle poverty and disadvantage;
- physical, social, economic and environmental regeneration of deprived urban and rural communities;
- community building to support sustainable communities e.g. from a housing perspective, objectives that will support the provision of appropriate supports for new housing developments;
- enhanced education and training infrastructure;
- the creation of new jobs, especially in the low carbon and green economy;
- increased access to and use of high quality information and communication technology; and
- the contribution which communities can make to addressing climate change through mitigation and adaptation and through targeted actions or the inclusion of climate change considerations in actions targeted at other outcomes.

These and other relevant objectives should be included in the Framework LECP with the actions to support the achievement of these objectives detailed in the Implementation Plan process (see section B).

### Identifying Sustainable Community Objectives (SDOs)

The achievement of specific objectives based on key priorities for communities will require communication between agencies/local delivery bodies. It will also require greater clarity of responsibility within particular areas of activity, with a willingness by agencies/delivery bodies to coordinate funding and other interventions in a more collaborative way so as to contribute towards outcomes which may not be theirs alone or may not have been a priority of that particular agency.



Strategic issues can rarely be addressed by targeting one action area alone. This issue of unemployment, for example, is likely to require actions related to economic development, education and training, employment services, activation policy, infrastructure provision, marketing and employer support. It is important, therefore, that a collaborative approach be taken to the way in which a particular objective is delivered.

Following the identification of High-Level Goals in the socio-economic statement, the LCDC should extend the socio-economic analysis on which this is based and identify a number of Sustainable Community Objectives (SCOs) aimed at enhancing the quality of life and well-being of communities in a manner consistent with the overall regional and local planning frameworks. To underpin this analysis, the LCDC should map and profile local service provision. The expected output is a socio-economic profile of the LCDC area; a map of key local service provision within the LCDC area e.g. services operated by HSE, DSP Intreo offices, etc., as well as services provided by voluntary bodies; a range of sustainable community objectives to be included in the LECP framework. This process should also consider priority actions to be included in the initial Implementation Plan.

In identifying the SCOs, LCDC members, particularly delivery bodies/agencies, will do the following:-

- come together to capture the key strategic issues for the community sector in moving from the current situation to the goals set out in the socio-economic statement. It would be helpful to cluster these issues under each of the High-Level Goals identified in stage one. Consultation should take place with delivery bodies/agencies not on the LCDC in terms of identifying key strategic issues;
- in the context of the High-Level Goals for the LECP, the LCDC members will agree specific objectives required to drive the sector towards the realisation of the vision. These objectives should seek to address the key strategic issues (to which they should be cross referenced) and enable the goals for the sector to be met. This section should also describe the key stake-holding communities/groups/societal sectors etc. targeted as beneficiaries by each specific objective;

- as part the LECP framework development process the desired outcomes for the identified objectives over the lifetime of the LECP should be included in the LECP framework. The specific actions to support the achievement of these objectives and the realisation of the outcomes form part of the Implementation Plans; and
- as the first Implementation Plan will form part of the LECP framework development process members should agree highest priority actions and interventions necessary to contribute to the achievement of the specific objectives for the sector, with responsibilities for actions assigned to the relevant delivery body/agency. These actions will form the key elements of various operational plans of the delivery bodies/agencies. These actions should clearly demonstrate:-
  - identified need based on a needs analysis of named target groups and/or disadvantaged areas;
  - a targeted approach to named target groups and/or disadvantaged areas;
  - actions that are specific, are within a defined timeframe time-horizon and have measurable outputs and outcomes;
  - how they contribute to the achievement of the identified objectives;
  - measurable impact on named target groups and/or disadvantages areas;
  - value for money and the elimination of duplication;
  - provision of complementary funding (public, private); and
  - that they are sustainable.

Once the actions have been agreed the members should then identify the outputs, outcomes and impacts for each community objective to be included in the community elements of the LECP. See logic model below as an example of how to identify these.

Figure 7

Sample Logic Model				
<p align="center"><b>EU 2030 Priorities</b> <b>Employment</b></p> <p align="center">78% of the population aged 20 to 64 should be in employment (currently 69-71%)</p>				
<p align="center"><b>LECP High-level Goal</b></p> <p align="center">Increased level and quality of employment and income</p>				
<p align="center"><b>Sustainable Objective</b></p> <p align="center">Address under representation of women in employment and entrepreneurship in area X</p>				
Inputs	Actions	Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts
Local Development Company	Various Programmes that support Women to Employment	Areas targeted Women engaged with	Women in work New female entrepreneurs	Rise in employment participation rates
Education and Training Board	FETAC programmes provided as necessary	Training places delivered Additional supports provided	Women access other types of education Women's general literacy and numeracy is increased.	
Lone Parent Group	Mentoring supports	Childcare assistance provided	Enhanced feeling of confidence, better mental health (SI Outcome)	
County Childcare Committee LCDP/ SICAP	CETS programme accessed/Childcare costs subsidised			
Local Enterprise Office/LCDP/ SICAP	Grants and mentoring supports provided to female entrepreneurs	Women access grants and mentoring		

Figure 8

LECP High-Level Goal	Framework LECP
Sustainable Community Objectives	Framework LECP
Input	Implementation Plan
Actions	Implementation Plan
Outputs	Implementation Plan
Outcomes	Framework LECP
Impacts	Framework LECP

## LCDCs and LECPs

The Act confers responsibility for the preparation, adoption and implementation of the community elements of the LECP on the LCDC. This includes either direct implementation or oversight of implementation in partnership with other relevant stakeholder.

In the context of developing and implementing the community elements of the LECP the role and function of LCDCs is to:

- Bring a stronger focus on local and community development, firstly in terms of setting jointly agreed local and community development goals and objectives that the key public funded agencies and bodies will work collaboratively to achieve, and secondly in terms of promoting local and community development interventions as fundamental contributions to the development of the LCDC administrative area generally.
- Take a strategic view of public-funded interventions and supports at local level for the purpose of co-ordinating them in a way that meets the High-Level Goals of the LECP. This should include the examination of both current and potential funding streams, as well as funding pressures across the area, and exploring how the outcomes that matter to communities and citizens can be achieved as budgets change and contract.
- Bring all the relevant public-funded agencies bodies together to target their resources in a way that delivers on the high-level LECP goals generally and the community objectives and actions specifically. These resources will include:
  - a) resources directly under the management responsibility of the LCDC including, for example the Social Inclusion Activation Programme (SICAP) and the Community Enhancement Programme (CEP);
  - b) resources under the direct management and oversight responsibility of LCDC partners, for example those local and community development resources managed directly by Local Authorities, HSE, Education and Training Boards (ETBs), Department of Social Protection (DSP), Local Development Companies (LDCs) etc.; and
  - c) resources under the direct management of other public-funded local development agencies and bodies who may not be represented on LCDCs including for example, Children and Young Peoples Services Committees (CYPSCs), Traveller Interagency Groups (TIGs), Drugs Task Forces (DTFs), Family Resource Centres (FRCs), other Community Development Projects and bodies, etc.

## Consultation

The community elements of the LECP should be developed in a collaborative, consultative and participative way, affording key stakeholders the opportunity to contribute in a meaningful way. Local communities, organisations, stakeholders and the public in general should have the opportunity to see where their interests, needs and opportunities are reflected in the LECP.

There will be consultation on the preparation of the socio-economic statement, covering both the economic and community elements of the LECP. Further consultations on the community elements of the draft should be carried out, once this draft has been prepared under the guidance of the Advisory Steering Group but before it is submitted to the Municipal Districts and Regional Assemblies for consideration. The approach at this stage will be largely a matter for local determination, but there should be a strong focus on stakeholder, community and citizen participation and a process that is open to all.



## Consideration of cross cutting priorities

In addition to ensuring consistency with the RSES as well as the City and County Development Plan full consideration should also be given to assessing the potential impact of the plan on a number of cross cutting/horizontal priorities, also known as proofing. These should include

- Sustainability including Climate Change
- Equality
- Poverty
- Rurality
- Age
- Disability

Described as proofing, the process of consideration of these priorities is particularly important in the context of the delivery of community-based interventions. The process of proofing the community elements of the LECP can be a difficult and time-consuming task. However the range of issues to be addressed in a community context warrants full consideration of all variables that can affect or be impacted by the outcomes. A very clear example of this is the need to ensure that the LECP is in line with the National Disability Strategy in order to support sustainable and impactful interventions when considering people with disabilities. Similarly, LCDCs must ensure that the community elements of the LECP meet any proofing obligations set out in national policy in relation to other relevant policy areas. A list of potential policy and strategies is provided in Appendix 6.

It is recommended, therefore, that the following stages be included in a process that assesses any potential impact of the LECP objectives on these cross cutting priorities;

**Screening:** This part of the process should identify those elements of the LECP that are likely to have a significant impact on the various priority areas. Only those that are likely to have such an impact should be included in the assessment. A two-stage screening process (or at intervals during the plan development process) which could include initial screening at an early stage of the LECP followed at a later stage by more comprehensive screening when more concrete and specific outcomes etc. had been identified by the Plan. Basic review of ongoing policy/strategy/ priority considerations should form part of the ongoing implementation plan process to ensure that any emerging needs are considered as part of LECP implementation.

**Scoping:** Identify the relevant issues arising, using the indicators associated with each objective.

**Assessment:** The assessment should identify the likely direction and scale of the impact – positive, neutral or negative and minor, medium or major, without seeking undue accuracy.

**Review and mitigation:** The reconsideration of an approach or the introduction of mitigation measures in the event of negative impacts. Ideally, the assessment should be included in the consultation process so that the views of those likely to be impacted on can be incorporated into the outcome, and where appropriate, integrated with any SEA and/or Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive undertaken.

**Ongoing Review:** Where a significant impact is identified but it is determined that it would be appropriate to go ahead with or without mitigation, the issues of concern should be specifically monitored, and corrective action taken if the impacts indicate it.



# Section B:

# Implementation plan process

## Introduction

The LECP process will include the overall strategic Framework LECP that outlines the High-Level Goals, objectives and outcomes over the 6-year planning period and an Implementation Plan process that will detail the prioritised actions for that implementation plan period. The overall LECP process will include both of these elements with a need to maintain ongoing comprehensive recognition of the links between the framework and the implementation plans. The implementation plans should also be integrated in nature in line with the Framework LECP and consider the economic and community objectives of the framework LECP in each implementation plan where appropriate.

This method of implementation should be fully considered when developing the High-Level Goals and objectives with any prioritisation of goals and objectives considered from an implementation plan perspective.

Each Implementation Plan will determine the actions to be implemented that will contribute to the achievement of the objectives and High-Level Goals outlined in the Framework LECP. These actions should be developed through prioritisation based on the framework LECP, context and experience and resources both human and financial that are available to implement the actions in that given year.

The structures used to support the development of the Framework LECP should also be involved in supporting the development of the Implementation Plan.

- LCDCs should be involved in the development of actions for the Community Element of the work-plan.

- The individual bodies represented on the LCDC should also contribute to the formulation of the Implementation Plan.
- Local Authorities through relevant SPC should be involved in the development of actions for the Economic Element of the Implementation Plan.
- Other relevant bodies should be requested to contribute to the Implementation Plan also where their actions are of significant importance in the achievement of identified objectives.

The Advisory Group are responsible for ensuring that the actions are coordinated in line with its role to develop an integrated framework LECP.

## Policy and contextual developments

As the framework LECP requires consideration of the strategic policy perspective for all relevant policy areas the actions to support the High-Level Goals and objectives should be in line with the national targets and objectives. However, it is also important that the implementation plans reflect any emerging needs or policy developments and consider these when developing actions.

Particularly important in this context is the need to consider the funding or potential funding resources that may be available to implement actions in any given year. This section of the Implementation Plan should reflect any changes made to the frameworks supporting the funding streams and these changes should be reflected in the actions prioritised in any given year.

Some of the relevant policy areas are detailed below. This is not an exhaustive list but provides some direction with regard to the treatment of the policy/programme that may be relevant to the Implementation Plan. This should be considered in conjunction with the framework LECP, identified priorities, local contexts and the relevant lists provided at Appendix 6.

## General

### Project Ireland 2040 – National Planning Framework & National Development Plan

The National Development Plan that is currently under review sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the implementation of the national planning framework. There are a number of funding instruments under this plan that relate to Rural and Urban development as well as Climate Action and an innovation fund. Funding opportunities under these funds will be important tools to support sustainable development at a regional and local level and as such should be built into the LECP Implementation Plans as appropriate.

### Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies

The RSES is the statutory link between the National Planning Framework, the City and County Development Plans and the Local Economic and Community Plans. Each RSES provides a high-level statutory development framework and economic strategy for each region that supports the implementation of the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the relevant economic policies and objectives of Government.

In line with section 44 of the Local Government Reform Act 2014 (66B)(4)(b) all LECPs shall be consistent with the relevant Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES).

### SICAP

The Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) is a multi-annual programme that is implemented through an annual planning process. This process should be built into the LECP Implementation Plan. SICAP actions should be used to deliver on any relevant social inclusion objectives identified and prioritised in the LECP framework.

## Our Rural Future

Our Rural Future represents the Irish Government's blueprint for a post-COVID-19 recovery and development of rural Ireland over the next five years. It provides the framework to achieve the vision of transforming the quality of life and opportunity for people living in rural areas. Of particular relevance to the LECP is the focus in Our Rural Future on place-based approaches to sustainable rural development that encourages and supports rural communities to develop cohesive and integrated plans to meet the long-term needs of their own particular areas.

The LECP is an important framework that will support the achievement of the objectives set out in Our Rural Future and in this context consideration of Our Rural Future objectives in the LECP Framework and its constituent Implementation Plans where relevant, is critical.

### Town Centre First' (forthcoming)

Our Rural Future also commits to the development of a Town Centre First approach which seeks to align policies and target available resources to deliver the best outcomes for our towns and villages. This approach encourages Government Departments, Local Authorities, businesses and communities to put town centres at the heart of decision-making where appropriate. Town Centre First will develop a framework for stakeholders in each town to work collectively to identify their own plan-led approach and it will support the delivery of these plans through the provision of financial and technical resources. Town Regeneration Officers will play an important role in Town Centre First. The LECP should support the development and delivery of the Town Centre First Approach.

### LEADER

The LEADER element of the Rural Development Programme, which is co-funded by the EU and the Irish Exchequer, supports private enterprises and community groups to improve quality of life and economic activity in rural areas. In areas where LEADER supports are provided, actions should be included in the LECP Implementation Plan that support the relevant objectives in the LECP framework. The LECP Implementation Plan will work alongside the LEADER Local Development Strategies (LDS) required to support the implementation of the LEADER funding at a local level.

As the LECP should reflect all actions that support the sustainable economic and community development of the area, LEADER actions should be reflected in the LECP Implementation Plan where appropriate and of significant importance.



## Healthy Ireland/Healthy Cities and Counties

The Healthy Ireland Framework 2013–2025 supports Government’s response to Ireland’s changing health and wellbeing profile. The Framework draws on existing policies but also proposed new arrangements to ensure effective co-operation and collaboration to implement evidence-based policies at Government, sectoral, community and local levels. It is about each individual sector helping to improve health and wellbeing for all. Actions identified as part of the Healthy Ireland initiative should be included as actions to achieve identified Health and Wellbeing objectives in the framework LECP.

## Climate Action

As indicated above while actions to mitigate for climate change should be fully considered in their own right comprehensive climate change interventions are cross cutting and need to be considered across all areas under the LECP.

The legal process that will underpin Ireland’s commitments to the achievement of Climate Change targets including the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Bill 2021 will support Ireland’s transition to Net Zero and achieve a carbon neutral economy by no later than 2050. This includes a legally binding obligation to reduce carbon emissions by 50% by 2030. The role of the Local Authority is detailed in section 15 of the Bill and requires each Local Authority to make a Local Authority climate action plan, which shall specify the mitigation measures and the adaptation measures to be adopted by the Local Authority. The Bill goes on to outline that each LA Climate Action Plan should be consistent with the most recently approved national Climate Action Plan and national adaptation framework and also outlines the consultation that should be undertaken in developing the Climate Action Plan. A Public Consultation in relation to this plan took place under the NDCA in March of 2021 which will be published later in 2021. Consideration of Climate Action in the LECP should complement the role of the NDCA, LA Climate Action Plan and City/County Development Plan taking into consideration the specific role that local initiatives could have in achieving overall county goals as they relate to climate change.

## Relevant National Policies and Strategies

Section 66C(1)(d) of Local Government Reform Act 2014 require the Local Authority and its relevant committees to have regard to the need for consistency with the policies and objectives of the Government or other public authority in so far as they may affect or relate to the promotion of economic and community development. Lists of potentially relevant policies and strategies from both an Economic and Community Perspective can be found in Appendix 6. Each Local Authority should ensure that any relevant policies and strategies are fully considered as part of the LECP development process.

## Implementation Plans

Each Implementation Plan should examine the High-Level Goals/Sustainable Objectives and outcomes as set out in the Framework LECP and determine the actions to be pursued in that particular planning period to contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives. The Implementation Plan should include actions of all relevant stakeholders that can contribute to the achievement of the LECP High-Level Goals. The Implementation Plan should take into consideration the programmes and funding streams available under initiatives such as those described above and other potential funding streams, for example Clár, Community Enhancement Scheme, as well as the availability of other relevant resources. This prioritisation process should be collaborative and include consultation with relevant stakeholders to ensure the inclusion of all realistic actions that may contribute to the achievement of the overall objectives. While the Implementation Plan process does not require the comprehensive consultation process required to develop the framework LECP there should be ongoing collaboration through the relevant consultative structures to ensure that the actions identified are in line with what was envisaged in the LECP framework consultation. This is particularly important in the case of those organisations that are not formally represented on the LCDC who may not feel the same commitment to the process as those that are.

### SMART Actions

An action is defined as a specific step to be taken to support the achievement of a defined goal. All actions, both Economic and Community should be designed within a SMART framework with each action being **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**chievable, **R**elevant and **T**ime Bound (within a clear time horizon). Actions outlined in Implementation Plans may relate to Economic Objectives, Community Objectives or be integrated actions addressing both types of objectives.

The implementation of actions may be the responsibility of the Local Authority, other relevant stakeholders/partners or actions requiring collaboration at a number of levels.

### Collaborative Actions

There was some indication through the consultation process that the process of implementation of collaborative actions needs to be improved. In this context, the following is suggested to support the implementation process for collaborative actions;

- The Framework LECP should describe generally the role of all partners who commit to a collaboration as part of the LECP process.
- In supporting the implementation of this collaboration the Implementation Plans should, clearly outline the role of each partner in the delivery of the relevant action.
- To ensure more efficient implementation of collaborative actions a lead partner should be agreed and the role of the lead partner should be to co-ordinate the activities of the other partners and to progress the implementation of the action.

Figure 9

Policy/Planning Framework	Economic
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
National Development Plan (NDP)	National Strategic Outcome 5: A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise Innovation and Skills
Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES)	Offer excellent standards of infrastructure services and property assets for all scales of enterprise, from start-ups to FDI.
LECP Framework	<b>High-Level Goal</b>
	Supporting improved quality employment and career opportunities in rural areas
LECP Framework	<b>Sustainable Economic Development Objective (SEDO)</b>
	To continue to develop encourage and create an environment for innovation, enterprise and entrepreneurship in the County.
LECP Implementation Plan	<b>Prioritised Action</b>
	Support the development of 2 digital hubs to facilitate remote working within the county.
LECP Implementation Plan	<b>Lead Agency and Partners</b>
	LEO, County Council, IDA, EI, Chambers of Commerce
LECP Implementation Plan	<b>Key Performance Indicators</b>
	Number of digital hubs developed
	No of people using the digital hubs
Potential Funding Sources (example)	Connected Hubs Funding, Other Enterprise related funding.



- It should be clear that where a partner is a lead in a collaborative action, it should be under obligation to communicate with the other partners and to arrange meetings and reporting mechanisms where appropriate.
- It is not the role of the lead partner to implement the action on its own. It should also be made clear, that when an organisation agrees to be part of a collaborative action, it is committing to provide resources and time to engage in the implementation of the action.
- The extent of interaction on collaborative projects should be part of the monitoring and review framework for the LECP and the Implementation Plan in particular.

It should be noted that, while actions are identified in the Implementation Plans, actions may span a number of years. An estimate of the number of years it will take to complete an action should be indicated in Implementation Plans and considered in the context of monitoring and review.

### Economic Actions

Figure 9 (above) provides an illustrative example of how the LECP framework and Implementation Plan can look at contributing to the achievement of International, National, Regional and Local Goals and objectives that are relevant in an economic context. The table also includes reference to the need for collaboration and suggested appropriate partners relevant to specific actions. In addition, the table includes some suggestions on what funding streams may be available to support the implementation of the relevant identified prioritised actions.

The following is an indicative summary of some broad areas of action from an economic perspective that should be considered (with appropriate detail and adaptation to the Local Authority area) in the LECPs Implementation Plan):

- action to promote competitiveness and a favourable business environment, including moderation of business costs, addressing housing requirements, regulatory impact and efficiency of public services;
- action to develop – economic activities which have strong “place-related” aspects and marketing/promoting the area, or specific places in the area, accordingly, or other promotional activity which the Local Authority is well placed to lead or assist, in concert with other economic development agencies, as appropriate;
- action to enhance the physical, social, environmental, or cultural character and quality of the area (including aspects such as the natural/built environment, public realm, urban environment, local heritage/history, sport, leisure, civic/cultural/ recreational amenities, facilities and activities) which can contribute to economic development, directly (for example tourism), or indirectly by enhancing the attractiveness of the area to investors and as a business location;
- formulating a systematic approach in other “mainstream” Local Authority functions (for example, spatial planning/land use, infrastructure, housing, traffic and parking) to help underpin economic activity generally and advance prioritised sectors or areas of economic activity;
- action, including appropriate measures arising from Our Rural Future – Rural Development Policy 2021-2025 which provides a strategy for post-COVID-19 recovery and development of rural Ireland over the next five years. It provides the framework to achieve the vision of transforming the quality of life and opportunity for people living in rural areas and acknowledges the interdependence of urban and rural areas;
- measures to attract national and EU investment in the delivery of the strategy e.g. INTERREG funding and the new ERDF Urban Development Fund;
- action related to relevant initiatives of investment programmes such as the SFI Research Centres Programme and the Irish Strategic Investment Fund;
- action to support a shift towards low-carbon and climate resilient economic activity, including increasing efficiency in the use of resources and in energy use, reducing greenhouse gases, and promoting the supply and use of renewable energy sources, by-products and wastes;

- providing a co-ordinated local focus to support and inform the efforts of the economic development agencies and identifying any gaps in that regard;
- identifying possible risks to local employment, developing strategies to address them in conjunction with relevant agencies and coordinating/mobilising response to such eventualities;
- economic development measures within the local/ community development programmes;
- measures to support labour market activation under commitments in the forthcoming National Economic Recovery Plan (NERP);
- measures related to the delivery of support to micro-enterprises locally, in accordance with the provisions of service level agreements with Enterprise Ireland, to SMEs in line with the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) and to other businesses operating in the Local Authority area, as appropriate;
- measures to ensure that the skill needs of enterprises and potential enterprises in the area are addressed by education and training providers particularly the ETBs and HEIs; and
- measures to ensure that adequate and appropriate enterprise space is available at a wide range of locations throughout the county to facilitate FDI and local enterprise development and growth reviews of development policies to identify any major barriers to enterprise development in rural areas and the steps which might be taken to address these barriers.

Other areas of action, primarily in the context of regional economic development opportunities, include:-

- targeting relevant economic sectors/activities with strong potential for success and growth based on the inherent attributes, resources, capabilities or other strengths of the area;
- measures to capitalise on identified potential, including development of critical mass, clustering, synergy, or a platform/catalyst to generate or stimulate further sustainable economic activity, identifying particular local opportunities in that regard, and specifying action to maximise that potential in line with the principles of smart specialisation and place-making;

- action to improve infrastructure of strategic importance to economic development within the context of the region and regional economic development priorities;
- promoting linkage/synergy between businesses (including between existing and enterprises and prospective investors), third level institutions or other relevant parties, such as business networks, arrangements for provision/sharing of data, information, and market intelligence, and interaction/ collaboration between sectors and organisations; and
- mobilising necessary action (by relevant agencies/institutions in relation to factors of strategic importance to economic development such as educational opportunity, relevant research, technology and innovation, strategic infrastructure (physical or ICT), public transport and access generally, effectiveness and productivity of the work force and enhancement of its skill base and resilience, with particular focus on sectors targeted for economic development in the region.

### Information and Input

The information outlined in the “Content of Economic Elements” of this document is an essential platform for the LECP. Further sources of information of specific relevance to the economic element are referenced in this section. Duplication with work of other agencies must be avoided, but such work should, provide a framework/platform for the economic development role of the Local Authority and other locally-focused economic development bodies with local objectives and actions being formulated which are consistent with national policy and regional objectives and strategies. A statement of current economic performance using relevant data could help to provide an economic baseline for the formulation of the LECP. This could help to identify where performance needs to improve and could be used to develop likely scenarios of future performance and policy options.

Sources of information and other input of particular relevance to the formulation of the economic element of the LECP could include the following:-



- national policy and regional strategy in relation to economic development and related matters;
- engagement with leaders of key enterprises regarding potential for and approaches to, promoting economic activity and maximising growth in the area, especially through the Regional Enterprise Plan Steering Committee;
- input of other relevant parties in business, educational, civic, cultural, and social sectors to maximise the contribution of, and synergy between, their sectors or institutions and the achievement of the SEDOs, and promotion of economic development generally in the area;
- plans or proposals of private sector entities for investment, development, or other projects in the area; and
- other relevant policy/strategy documents or study reports at national, regional and local levels; an indicative list of current items is provided in Appendix 6.

## Implementation

While much of the material in these guidelines is concerned with formulation of the LECP, having regard to the statutory requirement to do so, the most critical aspect of the entire process is the effectiveness of implementation of the specific actions contained in the Implementation Plans. These will need to be followed up vigorously, including by engagement with other agencies and interests, as well as by supporting action within the Local Authority's own functions, including spatial implementation aspects. Each Local Authority should draw up implementation arrangements to suit the content of its Plan and local circumstances. This could, for example, involve either incorporating implementation programmes in respect of key Objectives within the LECP or as separate instruments flowing from it. As part of ongoing implementation, Local Authorities may consider it desirable to develop particular initiatives, projects, incentives, etc. to support the implementation of actions. It may be useful to refer to practice in other Local Authorities which have followed a well-structured approach to economic development.

## Community

Implementation Plans should examine the High-Level Goals in the framework LECP and prioritise community objectives in the context of the resources available in each year. The plan should then outline the actions to be implemented in that timeframe that will contribute to the achievement of the chosen objectives. The plan should be practical and realistic and should aim to use the resources available in that year to implement the identified actions.

Figure 10 below provides an example of a High-Level Goal matrix. The example detailed below relates to a health and wellbeing goal suggesting relevant objectives and suggested actions in the context. This example is based on information from previous LECPs and is used for illustrative purposes only. The actions identified in the examples below are examples of actions that will require a collaborative approach to implement and in this context the relevant partner stakeholders are also outlined below;

Figure 10

Policy/Planning Framework	Community
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities
National Development Plan (NDP)	National Strategic Outcome 3: Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities
Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES)	Local Authorities shall identify measures in LECPs for regeneration in small towns and villages cores.
LECP Framework	High-Level Goal
	Enhancing the participation, leadership and resilience of rural communities
LECP Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objective (SCDO)
	To continue to plan sustainable community facilities and amenity spaces across the county as a mechanism to promote and support community development, healthy lifestyles, training, education and recreational opportunities
LECP Implementation Plan	Prioritised Action
	Incorporate amenity space into all planned development of the county to enable the provision of play, recreation and sporting facilities to a high standard
LECP Implementation Plan	Lead Agency and Partners
	County Council, Sports Partnership, PPN
LECP Implementation Plan	Key Performance Indicators
	No of amenities developed
	No of amenities improved
	No of communities supported
Potential Funding Sources (example)	Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure Scheme (ORIS), Sports Capital Grants



## Collaborative Actions

The same comments made above with regard to collaborative economic actions apply to collaborative actions in the community context.

## Community Actions

The following is an indicative summary of some broad areas of action from a community perspective that should be considered (with appropriate detail and adaptation to the Local Authority area) as part of the LECP Implementation Plan development process. As indicated previously, consideration of any potential actions should form part of the development of the High-Level Goals and Objectives in the LECP framework but the detailing of prioritised actions and commitment to their implementation is a function of the Implementation Plan.

- Education, training and skills development, the provision of life-long learning opportunities, and the development of training infrastructure to support greater access to employment and self-employment and improve people's work readiness, including marginalised target groups and young people;
- creation and sustainment of employment and self-employment opportunities, with a particular focus on:-
  - a. developing and supporting small and micro-enterprises; and
  - b. promoting social enterprise and social entrepreneurship;
- developing social, economic and physical infrastructure to address social exclusion, poverty and disadvantage, reverse social and economic decline and to realise growth potential and the sustainability of communities, including:
  - a. supporting bottom-up local community planning;
  - b. expansion of local basic services, including small scale leisure, culture, recreational and tourism infrastructure;
  - c. provision of services related to health and well-being, social integration, tackling disadvantage and combating poverty;

- d. development of local, community-based transport services to complement existing public and private transport services;
- e. enhancing access to and use of ICT; and
- f. maintenance, restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of communities, environmental upgrading and general actions to enhance the environmental, amenity and physical attributes of communities;

- developing synergies between supports for children and young people, such as the educational and developmental opportunities, and investment in services that address issues affecting children and young people;
- enhancing the capacity of communities to improve their well-being through, for example, providing practical assistance and support for community organisations and structures, and developing leadership capacity within communities and the capacity of individuals and communities to engage in policy development and decision-making;
- promoting the general welfare of communities through, for example, investment in community development activities in the areas of crime prevention, juvenile diversion and support for vulnerable members of communities; and enhancing support for local volunteering, citizen engagement and active citizenship including the participation of youth in decision making; and
- identifying and supporting community action to address climate change through actions of mitigation or adaptation and either as directly targeted actions or as elements of actions targeted at other priorities.

It is important in identifying the SCOs to prioritise and develop actions

- a) where the LCDC has a remit;
- b) where collaborative working can make progress in relation to the prioritised items; and
- c) where the objectives can be achieved and actions delivered within the six-year time frame of the LECP, (particularly with the commitment of the bodies/agencies on the LCDC to working together on the objectives and actions identified in the LECP and ensure they are included in their own work programmes).

This does not preclude other priorities being addressed by bodies/agencies on the LCDC, or those that support the LCDC, continuing to work on their own priorities.

It is at this point also that performance indicators and progress milestones, which enable monitoring of progress in implementing the actions and measurement and assessment of their effectiveness towards achievement of the SCOs, should be specified. Further guidance on the use of indicators in relation to the community elements is outlined in Appendix 7 of the Guidelines for the Community Elements of the Local Economic and Community Plan (March 2014).

It is important also that buy-in and commitment to the development and implementation of the community elements of the Plan is given, not only by LCDC partners, but also by other local public funded agencies/bodies and other funded development agencies that are not represented on the LCDC. Delivery of this support will be underpinned at national level through the Inter-Departmental Group on Local and Community Development, which will focus on ensuring that local governance structures under the aegis/responsibility of central funding Departments and agencies commit to the development and delivery of locally set objectives in the LECP. The relationship/agreement with relevant agencies/bodies will be managed through a memorandum of understanding between the LCDC and LCDC member agencies/delivery bodies, e.g. HSE, ETB, Local Authority itself, or through a joint protocol between the LCDC and non-member agencies/delivery bodies, e.g. CYPSCs, TIGs, FRCs etc.

### Implementation

In line with text in previous paragraphs each Implementation Plan should be clear on responsibilities for the delivery of specific actions. This specificity should relate to those actions that are within the remit of the LCDC, the Local Authority and other partner organisations involved in LECP actions. There is a role for the Advisory Group to ensure that these responsibilities are clearly detailed in the Implementation Plans.

It may be useful to include a table of actions that also details the roles and responsibilities for each relevant stakeholder.

### Monitoring Evaluation, and Review

As indicated previously a set of high-level indicators should be considered when developing the LECP Framework that will support the monitoring and evaluation of the Framework and provide performance indicators for the Implementation Plans. As the framework LECP and the implementation plans are integrated the systems in place to support their monitoring, evaluation and review should span both the community and economic elements.

Once the relevant actions have been prioritised in any given year those relevant indicators can then be used to support the monitoring of the Implementation Plans. As also indicated previously case study collection should become part of the monitoring of both the Framework and individual Implementation Plan where appropriate. It should also be noted that, as noted earlier, the gathering of monitoring data may need to be built into actions where such data is not available through other means.

### Integrated and Ongoing Initiatives

There may be ongoing initiatives at a local level that are integrated in nature and not necessarily tied to a particular time. These initiatives or the desire to develop such initiatives should be included in the LECP framework and if relevant in the Implementation Plan. These may be activities that are being implemented by partner organisations or in a collaborative way but should be included in the LECP/Implementation plan should they be deemed to be contributing to the overall achievement of the High-Level Goals set out in the LECP.

## Implementation Arrangements

While much of the material in these guidelines is concerned with formulation of the LECP and its constituent Implementation Plans, having regard to the statutory requirement to do so, the most critical aspect of the entire process is the effectiveness of implementation of the specific Actions contained in Implementation Plans and linked to the LECP framework.

Implementation of the actions will need to be monitored on an ongoing basis and this should form an integral part of the Implementation Planning process. This should include ongoing engagement with other agencies and interests, as well as by supporting action within the Local Authority's own functions, including spatial implementation aspects. Since the specific nature of this work will depend on the content of the Actions each Local Authority should draw up implementation arrangements to suit the content of its Plan and local circumstances. These arrangements should be reflected in the LECP framework and the Implementation Plans.

The Implementation Plan should be designed to support the achievement of the High-Level Goals outlined in the LECP framework document. The plans should include actions to be implemented in that year by all relevant stakeholders that seek to support the achievement of the objectives set out in the framework LECP. This will include actions to be delivered directly by and through the LCDCs, the Local Authorities and other economic and community partners at a local level.

The LECP advisory group should play a key role in ensuring that the Implementation Plans are in line with the LECP framework and have fully considered the integration of both the community and economic elements where appropriate.



# Section C: **Appendices**





# Appendix 1:

## Membership of LECP Advisory Group

Bairbre Nic Aongusa - Assistant Secretary, Department of Rural and Community Development (Chair)

Finola Moylette & Deirdre Kelly - Department of Rural and Community Development

Regina Deegan & Cian Ó Lionáin - Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Colm O'Neill - Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

Denis Kelly - Northern and Western Regional Assembly representative

Malachy Bradley & Pauline Riordan - Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly representative

Kevin Lynch - Southern Regional Assembly representative

### **Economic Representatives**

Frank Nevin, Liam Conneally & Des Foley - Business, Enterprise, Innovation & Urban/Town Economic Renewal (BEIUER) Committee of the CCMA

### **Community Representatives**

Alan Farrell & Sonya Kavanagh - Rural Development, Community, Tourism, Culture & Heritage (RCTCH) Committee

# Appendix 2:

## Illustrative Outline of Framework LECP

This suggested outline is provided for illustrative purposes only.

### Introduction

#### Context

- Relevant programmes, plans, policies and Strategies
- National Context
- Regional Context
- Local Context

#### Consistency of LECP and Cross Cutting priorities/Proofing

- Consistency of LECP with RSES and CDP
- Proofing with cross cutting priorities

#### Socio-economic Evidence Based (Socio-economic Statement)

#### Vision, themes, High-Level Goals and Sustainable Community Objectives

- Introduction including summary of consultation
- Vision for the 6-year period
- Themes:
  - Health and Wellbeing
    - High-Level Goals and Objectives
  - Economic Development
    - High-Level Goals and Objectives
  - Community and Local Development
    - High-Level Goals and Objectives
  - Climate Action
    - High-Level Goals and Objectives
  - Integrated and Ongoing

#### Implementation Arrangements

#### Initial Implementation Plan

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

- General
- 2023/2024 Review

#### Appendices:

- Public Consultation Information
- List of written submissions
- Membership of relevant structures (LCDC, SPC)

# Appendix 3:

## Illustrative Outline of Implementation Plan

This suggested outline is provided for illustrative purposes only. The number of prioritised actions and relevant High-Level Goals should be area specific, realistic, and practical in the context of the resources available in any given plan period.

### Introduction

#### Policy and contextual developments

#### Actions for this year

- High-Level Goal 1 - Economic
  - Priority Action 1
    - Resources
    - Responsibility (Internal and Inter Agency as appropriate)
  - Priority Action 2
    - Resources
    - Responsibility (Internal and Inter Agency as appropriate)
- High-Level Goal 2 - Community
  - Priority Action 1
    - Resources
    - Responsibility (Internal and Inter Agency as appropriate)
  - Priority Action 2
    - Resources
    - Responsibility (Internal and Inter Agency as appropriate)

#### Ongoing Initiatives

#### Implementation Arrangements

# Appendix 4:

## Illustrative Outline of Socio-economic Statement

This suggested outline is provided for illustrative purposes only.

- Introduction
- Local Economic and Community Plan Vision
- Socio-economic Highlights - Based on available data (see details above)
- Economic and Community SWOT Analysis
- Outline High-Level Goals
- Sustainable Community and Economic Objectives and desired outcomes
- Next Steps



# Appendix 5:

## Values and Principles

### Values

Community and voluntary sector organisations and the work that they do is framed by a set of values that underpin the approach to the communities and individuals that they support. These important values serve to ensure that the diversity of all communities is fully supported and considered when determining the appropriate supports for those communities and their individual members.

It is important for collaboration and partnership working at a local, regional or national level that all relevant organisations and public bodies consider the values listed below and ensure that these values inform the design, implementation and monitoring of policy and programmes. This will ensure that all members of the community are considered as part of that partnership process and are facilitated to engage with the processes in an effective way. This in turn will support more effective policy and programme design and implementation that allows all members of the community to engage with policy and programme processes that will/may have an impact on them and their communities.

#### Social Justice

The concept of Social Justice believes that everyone deserves equal economic, political and social rights and opportunities and can be seen as a commitment to comprehensive engagement to ensure the promotion of cultural, environmental, economic and socially sustainable policies and practices.

#### Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is seen as 'development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.' Sustainable development is a continuous, guided process of economic, environmental and social change aimed at promoting wellbeing of citizens and non-citizens now and in the future.

To realise this requires creating a sustainable and resource-efficient economy founded on a fair and just society, which respects the ecological limits and carrying capacity of the natural environment.

#### Social Inclusion

Prioritising the needs of communities experiencing social or economic exclusion, including rural isolation poverty and social exclusion, and recognising that promoting social and economic inclusion requires us to recognise and seek to address the root causes of exclusion as well as developing strategies and mechanisms to promote and ensure inclusion.

#### Human Rights, Equality and Anti-Discrimination

A commitment to human rights, equality and anti-discrimination, involving promoting human rights and equality in society and committing to addressing the multiple forms of discrimination experienced by many groups. Responsibilities under the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty are relevant to all public bodies in the context of this particular value.

#### Empowering Communities

A commitment to empowering communities, increasing their knowledge, skills, consciousness and confidence to become critical, creative and active participants. Supporting people and communities to be resilient, organised, included and influential.

#### Active Participation

A commitment to active participation of all stakeholders, including citizens and non-citizens. Participation is rooted in the belief that communities have the right to identify their own needs and interests and outcomes required to meet them. Building active participation involves a recognition that policies and programmes targeted at communities and groups will not and cannot be effective without the meaningful participation of those communities in their design, implementation and monitoring.

## Principles

The strategy design process was informed and underpinned by a set of principles outlined below and the implementation of its objectives and actions seeks to give effect to these principles. In this context these principles should also underpin and inform the design, development, implementation and monitoring of national, regional and local policies and programmes that will/may have an impact on communities.

### Principle 1: Respect

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Commit to respect for the diversity of knowledge, skills, views and lived experience being brought to a process by all stakeholders. In addition, bodies will make every effort to maximise the potential this diversity brings while managing any conflict or disagreements which may arise in a positive and inclusive way.

### Principle 2: Subsidiarity

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Recognise and facilitate the ability of communities, whether communities of interest or geographic communities, to influence and, where possible, take decisions and actions, promoting power sharing and the exercise of power as close to communities as possible.

### Principle 3: Harmonisation

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Ensure consistency with existing strategies and implement agreed objectives and actions relevant to local and community development. Support and facilitate approaches promoting harmonisation and common standards of good practice in local development and community development programme, policies and processes throughout the country.

### Principle 4: Value for Money

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Promote and facilitate value for money approaches underpinned by a collaborative, partnership and whole-of-government ethos that prioritises societal value and community need.

### Principle 5: Implementation

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Make every effort to leverage the structures already in place locally and nationally seeking to maximise the potential of these structures.

### Principle 6: Collaboration

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Work in collaboration with relevant stakeholder and communities to support sustainable approaches to policy and programme development and implementation.

# Appendix 6:

## Indicative List of Relevant Policies & Strategies to inform the development of the LECPs

### Economic

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#### National Policies & Plans

- [Pathways to Work Strategy 2021 - 2025](#)
- [National Economic Plan \(NEP\)](#)
- [National Recovery and Resilience Plan](#)
- [Housing for All: A New Housing Plan for Ireland](#)
- [Project Ireland 2040](#)
- [Town Centre First Policy](#)
- [National Development Plan 2018 - 2027](#)
- [National Planning Framework](#)
- [Rural Development Policy 2021-2025 - Our Rural Future](#)
- [National Broadband Plan](#)
- [Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government](#)
- [Enterprise 2025 Renewed - Building resilience in the face of global challenges](#)
- [Report of the SME Taskforce: National SME and Entrepreneurship Growth Plan.](#)
- [Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan 2018-2020](#)
- [National Further Education and Training Strategy 2020 - 2024](#)
- [Building Future Skills: The Demand for Skills in Ireland's Built Environment Sector to 2030](#)
- [Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy](#)
- [People, Place and Policy - Growing Tourism to 2025](#)
- [Transport Infrastructure Ireland](#)

- [National Social Enterprise Policy for Ireland 2019-2022](#)
- [Supporting the sustainability of our islands and coastal communities](#)

#### Regional Policies and Strategies

- [Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy \(RSES\) for the Southern Region](#)
- [Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy \(RSES\) for NWRA](#)
- [Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy \(RSES\) for EMRA](#)
- [Regional Enterprise Plans](#)

## Community

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### National Policies and Plans

- [Sustainable, Inclusive and Empowered Communities: A Five-Year Strategy to Support the Community and Voluntary Sector in Ireland 2019-2024](#)
- [National Policy Statement the Bioeconomy](#)
- [CAP Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027](#)
- [Rural Development Policy 2021-2025 - Our Rural Future](#)
- [Housing for all: A New Housing Plan for Ireland](#)
- [Town Centre First Policy](#)
- [Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Youth Justice Strategy 2021 - 2027](#)
- [National Action Plan for Equity of Access to Higher Education 2015-2021](#)
- [Programme for Government: Our Shared Future](#)
- [Civil Defence - Towards 2030](#)
- [Making Remote Work: National Remote Work Strategy](#)
- [IDA Ireland: Driving Recovery and Sustainable Growth 2021 - 2024](#)
- [Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan 2018-2020](#)
- [International Financial Services Strategy](#)
- [Ireland's Diaspora Strategy 2020-2025](#)
- [Sláintecare Implementation Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2023](#)
- [Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025](#)
- [Roadmap for Social Inclusion 2020 - 2025](#)
- [National Positive Aging Strategy \(NPAS\)](#)
- [National Dementia Strategy](#)
- [National Carers Strategy](#)
- [Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government](#)
- [20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010-2030](#)
- [National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy 2017 - 2021](#)
- [National Migrant Integration Strategy](#)
- [National Disability Inclusion Strategy \(2017-2021\)](#)
- [LGBTI+ Inclusion Strategy 2019-2021](#)



# Notes







## Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann Tipperary County Council

### DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

#### Clonmel Borough District – Oct 2023

No.	Item	Update
1.	Project Ireland 2040 Funds – URDF – Approved Projects	<p><b>Kickham:-</b> Project Complete</p> <p><b>Regional Sports Hub:-</b> All operations underway at the track with anchor tenants and happy with same. Meeting held with TUS in relation to providing bins, opening times of building toilets and signage. TUS looking at options at Cashel Court exit from site following anti social behaviour.</p> <p><b>Clonmel Public Realm</b> - Preliminary Business Case (PBC) for the Clonmel Pathfinder project was issued to the Department of Transport in late September. The Department have confirmed the PBC is now under review and they will revert as soon as they are in a position to do so.</p>
2.	URDF Call 3	Funding secured for the County to tackle some vacancy/dereliction issues in towns. Clonmel potential property list devised and property owners will be approached to upgrade/sell to Council by agreement or CPO.
	URDF Call 4	No Update.
	'Suir Island Amenity Park (incl. Bridge)	The planning application was submitted to An Bord Pleanala in late September. The public consultation period commenced on 29th September and the period for inspection and the making of submissions or observations will be extended by way of a further published Notice until 18th December. The application documentation including the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Natura Impact Statement are available for inspection in the Civic Offices between Friday 29th September 2023 to Friday 24th November 2023.
	Suir Island Gardens	Final Tender Package has been received from the consultant. TCC currently completing document review to ensure alignment with procurement procedures and tender issue on track to occur in October.
3.	Active Travel Projects	Part 8 Adoption at District Meeting for Cashel Road and Gaelscoil Projects. This will be followed by detailed design for the schemes.
4.	Clonmel Bus Service	Meeting was held this week with NTA. Operator has been appointed. Civils to be carried out by Council followed by the Designs from NTA



5.	Marlfield Town & Village Renewal Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disabled Fishing Bay - construction complete</li> <li>• Marlfield Lake – Seating to be installed soon.</li> <li>• Signage arrived and to be erected by District staff.</li> </ul>
6.	Performance Space – Abbey St Car Park	Final Tender Package has been received from the consultant TCC currently completing document review to ensure alignment with procurement procedures and tender issue on track to occur in October
7.	Town Hall Repairs	All works going according to schedule and Motor Tax staff due to move over to the town hall by Oct 31 <sup>st</sup> . Town Hall Chamber works will also be completed and the venue will be available again for meetings.
8.	Market Place	The Mayor and District Administrator met with the owners to express their dismay with the slow level of progress regarding planning designs. Owner willing to meet to discuss the plans. DA will work with Planning to set this meeting as soon as possible.
9.	Clonmel Arms Hotel	Formal transfer of the property is complete. Council have met with the new owner and are working with them to progress the Section 3 notice under Dangerous Structures that was issued a number of months ago.
10.	CCTV Scheme Extension	No report back from the commissioners office
11.	Enhancement and Painting Scheme	95% of the funding has been committed to businesses across the town. Works to be complete in coming weeks for those who haven't drawn down the funding.
12.	Tree Strategy	Consultants survey work complete. Work will progress between Council and Consultants for Sept/Oct to complete the Strategy.
13	Marlfield Flood Alleviation Scheme	Meeting was held in Dublin on 11 <sup>th</sup> Oct to go through the various options. Further meetings to be held on same to determine final option.
14.	Playground Equipment	Contractor to provide start date in relation to the works, but will be complete by the 1 <sup>st</sup> week in December.
15.	ORIS	<u>Suir Blueway</u> :- Preliminary design has commenced. No works can commence until after the flood season
16.	Additional updates:-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Town Team Group holding Information Evening at the Talbot hotel for owners of vacant properties. 16/11/23 - 6.30pm. Speakers include Vacant Homes Officer, Building Control Officer, Planning, Local Enterprise Officer, Chamber of Commerce, Clonmel Borough District. All property owners with a view to refurbishing properties should be in attendance with information on grants, planning, fire certification etc</li> <li>• Community Conversations – Coordinated by Catriona Crowe and Facilitator Harriet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Vintners, Hospitality, Corporate Companies &amp; Chamber of Commerce - <b>18<sup>th</sup> October 3 to 4.30 pm Hillview Clonmel</b></li> <li>➤ Groups, clubs &amp; organisation - <b>25<sup>th</sup> October 7.30 PM Hotel Minella Clonmel</b></li> <li>➤ Lived Experience -<b>TBC</b></li> <li>➤ Parents, Schools - <b>15<sup>th</sup> November Tentative date</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Report Prepared By: Carol Creighton, District Administrator, Clonmel Borough District

13<sup>th</sup> Oct 2023

2023 Road Works Programme (RWP) - Update for District Council Meeting on 13th October 2023

2023 Restoration Improvements (RI) - Wet mix/Macadam/Recycling, etc.) - Already Agreed as part of the 2022 - 2024 Road Works Programme (RWP)				
Road Number	Project Name and Location	Project Manager	Project Details	% Project Complete
L - 1409 -1	Attykit Rosegreen	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L-6501-0	Rathkenty Lisronagh	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L-1409-1	Rosegreen Village West	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L-2501-3	Ballypatrick Village to N76	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L-6503-0	Carraigwillian	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete	100%
L-6517-0	Heathview Kilcash	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L-1408-0	Bawnatanvoher Rosegreen	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
R-688-5	Rathduff Upper Cashel Road	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete	100%
R-689-3	Market Hill	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L-3272-3	Market Hill Jxn to Cahir	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
R-688-6	Rathduff Upper Cashel Road	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete	100%
2023 Road Maintenance (RM), (Surface Dressing)				
Road Number	Project Name and Location	Project Manager	Project Details	% Project Complete
L1408-0	Rathsallagh, Rosegreen	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L2513-0	Ballydine	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L2509	Drumdeel	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L2514-0	Kylanoreashy	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L7207-0	Ballynattin	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L-3280-0	Clashaniska	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete	100%
L-3277-0	Ballingarrane North (Garryroe)	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete	100%
L-3277-0	Ballingarrane North	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete	100%
L-6503-0	Monroe	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete	100%
L-7205	Lavally	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete	100%
L-3620	Marfield - Coole	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete	100%
Drainage Grants for 2023				
Road Number	Project Name and Location	Project Manager	Project Details	% Project Complete
R688	Clerihan	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	New drainage ditch and pipes and possibly road crossing	
R689	Fethard rd	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Water crossing road, new drainage infrastructure commencing this week.	
L2514 -0	Kylanoreashy	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L1409-1	Attykit Rosegreen	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
Discretionary Improvement Works (Clonmel Town and Environs)				
Road Number	Project Name and Location	Project Manager	Project Details	% Project Complete
	Rathronan Crossroads Resurface & Kerbs	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete	100%
	Baron Park Main Rd - Resurface Patches	Adam Coffey & Hugh Houlihan	Awarded to Caherclough	0%
	Street lighting Lisronagh	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Street light at bus stop and Bottle banks	0%
	Rathronan Close	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Awarded to Caherclough	0%
	Summerhill Drive - Traffic Calming	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	To be investigated and completed as required.	0%
	13 Ard Fatima - Install 2 Speed Ramps	Nicola Keating & Hugh Houlihan	To be investigated and completed as required.	0%
	Honeyview Estate - Install a Speed Ramp	Nicola Keating & Hugh Houlihan	To be investigated and completed as required.	0%
	Joyces Lane/The Quay	Hugh Houlihan & Adam Coffey	Resurfacing to be completed 2024.	0%
	Cherrymount	Hughie Houlihan	Plane out and resurface the cul-de-sac and hammerhead - Awarded to Caherclough	0%
	Auburn Park	Hughie Houlihan	Plane out and resurface main straight section of road+ - Awarded to Caherclough	0%
	Gates at O'Neill St./Gordan St. Car Park	Adam Coffey & Hugh Houlihan	Tenders being assessed.	80%
	Macadam Patchworks in Clonmel Town	Hughie Houlihan	Complete	100%
Red Roads				
Road Number	Project Name and Location	Project Manager	Project Details	% Project Complete
L-6515	Tullohea	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L - 2514 -0	Kylanoreashy	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L-7272-0	Ballincor	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L-2514 -0	Butterstown	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
Community Involvement Scheme- Currently being assessed				
Road Number	Project Name and Location	Project Manager	Project Details	% Project Complete
	Mary Lacy O'Shea	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Withdrawn by applicant on 2nd June 2023.	N/A
Local Improvement Scheme (LIS Schemes) - Currently being assessed.				
Road Number	Project Name and Location	Project Manager	Project Details	% Project Complete
	Jerome Tobin, Lisbaiting	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Complete	100%

<b>Safety Improvement Scheme 2023 (Low Cost Accident Scheme)</b>				
	<b>Project Name and Location</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Project Details</b>	<b>% Project Complete</b>
R - 688-6	Rathduff	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Signs ordered.	10%
R-687-3	Jamestown	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Installation of 1 No driver feedback sign, along with associated "Go Slow" signage ordered.	80%
R688-4	Ballybeg	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Skid resistance works complete, signs ordered.	10%
R688-4	Mocklerstown	Nicola Keating & Emma Ryan	Line markings on southbound approach to crossroads have been renewed. Improve signage location and provide extra advance stop signage	30%
<b>Bridge Rehabilitation Works.</b>				
<b>Road Number</b>	<b>Project Name and Location</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Project Details</b>	<b>% Project Complete</b>
L - 6513	Gas house Bridge (2022) Sir Thomas's Bridge	Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey Nicola Keating & Adam Coffey	Complete Contractor due to commence on site	100% 10%
<b>HD30 - Capital Maintenance on National Road Pavements 2023 (Pavement Repairs &amp; Drainage Works)</b>				
<b>Road Number</b>	<b>Project Name and Location</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Project Details</b>	<b>% Project Complete</b>
	Yet to be finalised.			
<b>NP HD15 &amp; HD17 National Route Fencing Retrofit Projects 2023</b>				
<b>Road Number</b>	<b>Project Name and Location</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Project Details</b>	<b>% Project Complete</b>
	CLMD M. Works-Fencing Retrofit 19 on the N24	Emma Ryan	Project Assessment is ongoing	15%
<b>Active Travel Measures for 2023 (subject to final agreement with the NTA)</b>				
<b>Cost</b>	<b>Project Name and Location</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Project Details</b>	<b>% Project Complete</b>
€50,000.00	Cycle Scheme Clonmel	Gillian Flynn	Project on hold until transport solution of N24 Waterford to Cahir Scheme is established	10%
€50,000.00	Old Bridge to Suir Blueway Link	Gillian Flynn	Consultants working on Planning pack & Environmental reports. This is an An Bord Pleanála planning application. Consultations with the Soccer Club have resulted in a change in alignment.	10%
€280,000.00	Cashel Road Active Travel Scheme, Clonmel	Gillian Flynn	Part 8 published - closing date was the 18th August, workshop with members arranged	15%
€80,000.00	Cahir Road to Convent Road Active Travel scheme, Clonmel	Gillian Flynn	Awaiting NTA approval to proceed to Planning - Residents concerned with the alignment - negotiations ongoing	15%
€50,000.00	SRTS (R1) Loreto Secondary School, Clonmel	Gillian Flynn	Part 8 in progress	10%
€200,000.00	SRTS (R1) Gaelscoil Chluain Meala, Clonmel	Gillian Flynn	Part 8 in progress	15%
€30,000.00	Davis Road Active Travel Scheme Clonmel (Previously TCC/21/0014 Light Segregation Schemes)	Gillian Flynn	Consultant working on the planning documents and drawings following NTA peer review	10%
€50,000.00	Rosegreen Active Travel Scheme (Previously TCC/22/0007 New Footpaths Package A)	Gillian Flynn	Works Complete	50%
€118,000.00	Clonmel Local Transport Plan	Gillian Flynn	Draft Local transport plan public consultation closed 11th September 2023 Review of submissions underway	50%
€100,000.00	Clonmel to Marfield Greenway	Gillian Flynn	Consultant working on the planning documents and drawings - An Bord Pleanála application.	
€200,000.00	Marfield to Cahir Greenway	Gillian Flynn	Phase 0 SAR Approved by TII. Consultant working on Feasibility Report Phase 1.	
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>				
<b>Road Number</b>	<b>Project Name and Location</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Project Details</b>	<b>% Project Complete</b>
L-6517	Road flooding- Brittas	Emma Ryan	Complete	100%
L2502-2	Ballypatrick - Drainage and resurfacing	Emma Ryan	Commencing in October	
L6511-0	Drainage and resurfacing - Toor	Emma Ryan	Works ongoing	80%
R-707	Drainage and resurfacing - Cherrymount	Adam Coffey	Complete.	100%
<b>Towns &amp; Villages Renewal - (€200,000 - Received January 2021)</b>				
<b>Road Number</b>	<b>Project Name and Location</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>Project Details</b>	<b>% Project Complete</b>
L-3287-0	<b>Marfield Village Renewal Project</b>	Nicola Keating/Adam Coffey	Works on going.To be completed in December.	97%





## Capital Projects Programme - Update for Council Meeting October 2023

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Project Name & Details	Detailed Project Status
<b>Clonmel Public Realm</b>	Preliminary Business Case (PBC) for the Clonmel Pathfinder project was issued to the Department of Transport in late September. The Department have confirmed the PBC is now under review and they will revert as soon as they are in a position to do so.
<b>Suir Island Amenity Park (incl. Bridge)</b>	The planning application was submitted to An Bord Pleanala in late September. The public consultation period commenced on 29th September and the period for inspection and the making of submissions or observations will be extended by way of a further published Notice until 18th December. The application documentation including the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Natura Impact Statement are available for inspection in the Civic Offices between Friday 29th September 2023 to Friday 24th November 2023.
<b>Suir Island Gardens</b>	Final Tender Package has been received from the consultant. TCC currently completing document review to ensure alignment with procurement procedures and tender issue on track to occur in October.
<b>Performance Space – Abbey St Car Park</b>	Final Tender Package has been received from the consultant. TCC currently completing document review to ensure alignment with procurement procedures and tender issue on track to occur in October.
<b>Kilsheelan Cluster Housing</b>	No update since last meeting. Final Business Case remains with the Department since April and we continue to await their response with respect to same for this project.
<b>ORIS:- Suir Blueway</b>	Preliminary design is ongoing.

**Clonmel Borough Municipal District.**  
**Vacant Housing Report.**  
**CBD Council Meeting, 00st October, 2023.**

**Breakdown of Vacant Houses.**

Total number of vacant houses: 21.

CBD responsibility: 13.

**Break down of CBD,**

Awarded to contractors: 6.

Prepared for tender: 4.

Being prepared for tender: 1.

Major Refurbishment in conjunction with Housing Capital: 1.

District not responsible: 1.

**Notes,**

- Received keys in last fortnight: 1.
- District not responsible, (No keys handed over) 1.
- Housing Capital, to complete first stage works : 1.

Order Number	Subject	Details	Amount	Order Date	DelegatorList	Council Meeting	District
35663	Section 254 Licence - Scaffolding Lic	Section 254 Licence - Scaffolding Licence for the erection of scaffolding/hoarding at No 10 Sarsfield Street, Clonmel from 7th October to 28th October 2023.		09/10/2023	Creighton, Carol	18/10/2023	Clonmel Borough District
35523	Section 254 Licence - Scaffolding Lic	Section 254 Licence - for the erection of scaffolding/hoarding at 108-109 Irishtown, Clonmel, Co Tipperary		26/09/2023	Creighton, Carol	18/10/2023	Clonmel Borough District